



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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No. 24]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1974/JYAISTHA 25, 1896

इस भाग में सिम्पल पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

### PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)  
केंद्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गए संविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities  
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 1974

का० प्रा० 1434.—यतः निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 में हुए उड़ीसा विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 42-कटक सदर (अ० प्रा०) सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री कानहु चरन मलिक, बाहरबिसीनाबर, पो० चौलियागंज, जिला कटक, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः उक्त उम्मीदवार ने उक्त समयक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री कानहु चरन मलिक को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० उड़ीसा-वि०म०/42/71(1)]

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1974

S.O. 1434.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Kanhu Charan Mallick, At Baharbisingabar, P. O. Chouliaganj, District Cuttack a contesting candidate for election to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from 42-Cuttack Sadar (SC) constituency, held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Kanhu Charan Mallick to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. OR-LA/42/71(1)]

## आवेश

क्रा० प्रा० 1435.—यत्नः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 में हुए उड़ीसा विधान सभा के लिये निर्वाचन के लिये 42-कटक सदर (अ०जा०) सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बंकिम चन्द्र सेठी, पोपरादा, पो० एवं जिला कटक, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तन्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे है;

और, यत्नः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिये कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिये कोई पर्याप्त कारण था न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री बंकिम चन्द्र सेठी को संसद् के किन्हीं भी सदन के या किंगी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिये इस आवेदन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० उड़ीसा-वि०स०/42/71(2)]

बी० नागसुब्रमण्यन, सचिव

## ORDER

**S.O. 1435.**—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Bankim Chandra Sethi, At-Poparada, P. O. and District Cuttack, a contesting candidate for election to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from 42-Cuttack Sadar (SC) constituency, held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Bankim Chandra Sethi to be disqualified for being chosen as and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. OR-LA/42/71(2)]

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

## विधि, ग्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

## (विधायी विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1974

क्रा० प्रा० 1436.—दरगाह खाजा साहेब अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 36) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा श्री इसमाइल एम बावला, हनाफी मुस्लिम, मुम्बई को 15 मई, 1974 से दरगाह समिति, अजमेर के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 11 (11)/73-वक्फ]

ई० वैकटेश्वरन, निदेशक

## MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1974

**S.O. 1436.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Dargah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 (36 of 1955) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ismail M. Bawla, Bombay, a Hanafi Muslim as a member of the Dargah Committee, Ajmer, with effect from the 15th May, 1974.

[No. 11(11)/73-Wakf.]

E. VENKATESHWARAN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 31 मई, 1974

क्रा० प्रा० 1437.—सेन्ट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल कानून, 1965 के नियम 4 के साथ पठित वक्फ अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 29) की धारा 8क द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार सर्वश्री अब्दुल कयूम अंसारी और ए० पिरभाई की मृत्यु से सेन्ट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल में हुई रिक्ति को भरने के लिये सर्वश्री एक० एच० मोहम्मदीन और ए० के० हाफिजका को एतद्द्वारा सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और भूतपूर्व विधि मंत्रालय (विधायी विभाग) भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं० 8(11)/69-वक्फ, तारीख 5 फरवरी, 1970 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में,—

(1) मद 5 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाये, अर्थात्:—

“5 श्री एक० एच० मोहम्मदीन, उपमंत्री, गृह और वक्फ मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली”।

(2) मद 13 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाये, अर्थात्:—

“13 श्री ए० के० हाफिजका, मुम्बई”।

[सं० 8 (12)/72-वक्फ]

एम० श्रीनिवासन, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st May, 1974

**S.O. 1437.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8A of the Wakf Act, 1954 (29 of 1954), read with rule 4 of the Central Wakf Council Rules, 1965, the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri F. H. Mohsin and A. K. Hafizka, as members of the Central Wakf Council in the vacancies caused by the death of Sarvashri Abdul Qayum Ansari and A. Pirbhoy, and makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Law (Legislative Department) No. 8(11)/69-Wakf, dated the 5th February, 1970, namely:—

In the said notification,—

(i) for item 5 and the entry relating thereto, the following item and entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. Shri F. H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister for Home and Wakfs, New Delhi.”;

(ii) for item 13 and the entry relating thereto, the following item and entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“13. Shri A. K. Hafizka, Bombay.”.

[No. 8(12)/72-Wakf.]

N. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.

## (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 31 मई, 1974

का० आ० 1438.—एकाधिकार एवं नियन्त्रणकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा कार्यन्वित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित उपक्रमों के पंजीकरण के निरस्तकरण को अधिसूचित करती है.—

1. मैसर्स अरुणा मिल्स लिमिटेड (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 266/70 दिनांक 26-10-1970)
2. मैसर्स नूतन मिल्स लिमिटेड (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 218/70 दिनांक 23-10-1970)
3. मैसर्स अपूर्व कंटेनर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 286/70 दिनांक 26-10-1970)
4. मैसर्स ऐपेक्षम इण्डस्ट्रीज (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 137/70 दिनांक 30-10-1970)
5. मैसर्स ह्यूमिंग एंजेलीस (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 267/70 दिनांक 26-10-1970)
6. मैसर्स पी० एम० ह्यूमिंग एंड सन्स (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 498/70 दिनांक 11-11-1970)
7. मैसर्स ह्यूमिंग टेक्सटाइल प्रोजेक्ट्स (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 173/70 दिनांक 20-10-1970)
8. मैसर्स ह्यूमिंग इन्जीनियरिंग कम्पनी (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 178/70 दिनांक 22-10-1970)
9. मैसर्स इण्डस्ट्रियल टैक्साइल प्रोजेक्ट्स (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 496/70 दिनांक 11-11-1970)
10. मैसर्स चित्रा (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 497/70 दिनांक 11-11-1970)
11. मैसर्स अम्बर इण्डस्ट्रीज (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 495/70 दिनांक 11-11-1970)

[का० संख्या 9/610/70-एम०-2]

का० म० शर्मा, अवर सचिव

## (Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 31st May, 1974

S.O. 1438.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969) the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the registration of the following undertakings under the said Act:—

1. M/s. Aruna Mills Ltd.  
(Certificate of registration No. 266/70 dated 26th October, 1970).
2. M/s. Nutan Mills Ltd.  
(Certificate of registration No. 218/70 dated 23rd October, 1970).
3. M/s. Apurva Containers Pvt. Ltd.  
(Certificate of registration No. 286/70 dated 26th October, 1970).

4. M/s. Apex Industries.  
(Certificate of registration No. 437/70 dated 30th October, 1970).
5. M/s. Huthcesing Agencies.  
(Certificate of registration No. 267/70 dated 26th October, 1970).
6. M/s. P. M. Huthcesing & Sons.  
(Certificate of registration No. 498/70 dated 11th November, 1970).
7. M/s. Huthcesing Textile Products.  
(Certificate of registration No. 173/70 dated 20th October, 1970).
8. M/s. Huthcesing Engineering Company.  
(Certificate of registration No. 178/70 dated 22nd October, 1970).
9. M/s. Industrial Textile Products.  
(Certificate of registration No. 496/70 dated 11th November, 1970).
10. M/s. Chitra.  
(Certificate of registration No. 497/70 dated 11th November, 1970).
11. M/s. Ambar Industries.  
(Certificate of registration No. 495/70 dated 11th November, 1970).

[F. No. 9/610/70-M. II]

K. M. SHARMA, Under Secy.

## (न्याय विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 मई, 1974

## नोटिस

का० आ० 1439.—इसके द्वारा, लेख्य प्रमाणक नियम (नोटरीज रूल्स), 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्राधिकारी को बसन्त लाल डी० मेहता, एटार्नी, बम्बई द्वारा मालवी रणछोड़ दास एंड कं० (सालिमिटर व एड्ज-वॉकेट) यूसुफ बिल्डिंग, महात्मा गांधी रोड, फोर्ट बम्बई-1 में उक्त नियमों के नियम 4 के अधीन, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लेख्य प्रमाणक (नोटरी) का काम करने की नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदन-पत्र भेजा है।

उक्त व्यक्ति को लेख्य प्रमाणक के रूप में नियुक्ति के बारे में यदि कोई आपत्तियां हों तो वे इस नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने के चौबह दिन के अन्दर नीचे हस्ताक्षर करने वाले को लिख कर भेज दिये जायें।

[स 22/37/72 न्याय]

का० व्यागराजन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी व उप-सचिव

## (Department of Justice)

New Delhi, the 30th May, 1974

## NOTICE

S.O. 1439.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Vasantlal D. Mehta, Attorney, Bombay C/o Malvi Ranchoddas & Co. (Solicitors & Advocates), Yusuf Building Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1 for appointment as a Notary to practise in the State of Maharashtra.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. 22/37/72-JUS.]

K. THYAGARAJAN, Competent Authority  
and Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1974

**S.O. 1441.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the prescribed authority for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

#### Institution

#### BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN

The notification No. 168 (F. No. 203/6/71-ITA.II) dated 1-6-71 granting approval u/s. 35(1)(ii) to four constituent institutions of the Bhavan and the notification No. 9 (F. No. 203/6/71-ITA.II) dated 5-1-72 granting approval u/s. 35(1)(iii) to the Bhavan are hereby withdrawn.

[No. 605 (F. No. 203/27/74-ITA.II)]

T. P. JHUNJHUNWALA, Dy. Secy.

#### वित्त मंत्रालय

#### (राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 1974

#### (आय-कर)

**का० आ० 1440.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80ए की उपधारा (2)(ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, नान्देद सिख गुरुद्वारा सच्छखण्ड श्री हज़ूर अब्बल नगर साहिब की, उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिये, भारत में सर्वत्र विख्यात लोक पूजा का स्थान अधि-सूचित करती है।

[सं० 595 फा० सं० 176/98/72-आयकर (ए० आई०)]

#### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

#### (Department of Revenue & Insurance)

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1974

#### (INCOME-TAX)

**S.O. 1440.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2)(b) of section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies Nanded Sikh Gurudwara Sachkhand Sri Hazur Abchalnagar Sahib to be a place of public worship of renown throughout India for the purposes of the said section.

[No. 595 F. No. 176/98/72-I. T.(AI)]

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 1974

**का० आ० 1441.**—सर्व-साधारण की जानकारी के लिये यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि निम्न वर्णित संख्या की वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद्, विहित प्राधिकारी, द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनों के लिये अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

#### संस्था

#### भारतीय विद्या भवन

भवन की चार संघटक संस्थाओं की धारा 35 (1) (ii) के अधीन अनुमोदन प्रदान करने वाली अधिसूचना सं० 168 (फा० सं० 203/6/71-आई० टी० ए० 2) तारीख 1-6-71 और भवन की धारा 35(1) (iii) के अधीन अनुमोदन प्रदान करने वाली अधिसूचना सं० 9 (फा० सं० 203/6/71-आई० टी० ए० 2) तारीख 5-1-1972 का प्रत्याहरण किया जाता है।

[सं० 605 (फा० सं० 203/27/74-आई० टी० ए० 2)]

टी० पी० ज़ुनजुनवाला, उप-सचिव

नई दिल्ली, 30 मई, 1974

**का० आ० 1442.**—बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 (1938 का 4) की धारा 27-क की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ), जैसा कि वह भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय (आर्थिक कार्य विभाग) की तारीख 23 अगस्त, 1958 की अधिसूचना सं० सा० का० नि० 734 द्वारा भारतीय जीवन बीमा को लागू है, द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार, इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा (1974) में पुरोधृत नौ करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के डिबेंचरों की उपरोक्त धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिये अनुमोदित विनिधानों के रूप में इन्वेस्टमेंट एनड् द्वारा घोषित करती है।

[फा० सं० 88(34)-बीमा IV/74]

New Delhi, the 30th May, 1974

**S.O. 1442.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (q) of sub-section (1) of section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938), as applied to the Life Insurance Corporation of India by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) No. G.S.R. 734, dated the 23rd August, 1958, the Central Government hereby declares the debentures of the value of 9 crore Rupees issued in 1974 by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited as approved investments for the purpose of the above section.

[F. No. 88(34)-Ins. IV/74]

**का० आ० 1443.**—बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 (1938 का 4) की धारा 27-ख की उपधारा (1) के खंड (अ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार, इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा 1974 में पुरोधृत नौ करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के डिबेंचरों की उपरोक्त धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिये अनुमोदित विनिधानों के रूप में एनड् द्वारा घोषित करती है।

[फा० सं० 88(34)-बीमा IV/74]

र० द० खानदोलकर, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th May, 1974

**S.O. 1443.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Sub-Section (1) of section 27B of the Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938), the Central Government hereby declares the debentures of the value of 9 crore Rupees issued in 1974 by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited as approved investments for the purposes of the above section.

[F. No. 88(34) Ins. IV/74]

R. D. KHANWALKAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली 15 जून, 1974

**क्रा० प्रा० सं० 1444**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्वर्ण (नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1968 (1968 का 45) की धारा 109 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, अपनी यह राय होने पर कि ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है, निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात् :—

1. स्वर्ण (नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1968 के अध्याय 6 के अधीन अनुसूचित, परिष्कारक, मैसर्स भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड, —

- (i) किसी भी रूप में प्राथमिक स्वर्ण बना या विनिर्मित कर सकेगा;
- (ii) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 18 में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों, परिमी-माओं और निर्बंधनों के अधीन नहीं होगा।

2. पैरा 1 में की कोई बात उक्त परिष्कारक को तब तक लागू नहीं होगी जब तक वह निम्नलिखित शर्तों का अनुपालन नहीं करता, अर्थात् :—

- (i) वह किसी व्यक्ति से स्वर्ण क्रय या अन्यथा प्राप्त नहीं करेगा;
- (ii) वह केवल अपनी खानों से अपने द्वारा निकाले गए स्वर्ण का परिष्करण करेगा;
- (iii) वह किसी प्राथमिक स्वर्ण का किसी व्यक्ति या संस्था को विक्रय, परिदान या अन्यथा अन्तरण नहीं करेगा या विक्रय, परिदान या अन्यथा अन्तरण करने को राजी नहीं होगा।

परंतु वह भारत सरकार टकसाल मुम्बई की मार्फत भारत सरकार को अपने द्वारा अभिप्राप्त, उत्पादित या परिष्कृत सारे स्वर्ण के विक्रय, परिदान या अन्यथा अन्तरण कर सकेगा या विक्रय परिदान या अन्यथा अन्तरण करने को राजी हो सकेगा और उक्त टकसाल अपने द्वारा इस प्रकार प्राप्त स्वर्ण भारत सरकार को, ऐसे और परिष्करण या मिल्नी बनाने, जैसी वह सरकार अपेक्षा करे, के पश्चात्, परिदान करेगा।

[सं० फा० 131/31/72-जी०सी 2]

एम० ए० रंगास्वामी, सयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th June, 1974

**S.O. 1444.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 109 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 (45 of 1968), the Central Government being of opinion that it is necessary and expedient in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following Order, namely :—

1. Messrs Bharat Gold Mines Limited, a refiner, licensed under Chapter VI of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968.—

- (i) may make or manufacture primary gold in any form;
- (ii) shall not be subject to the conditions, limitations and restrictions specified in section 18 of the said Act.

2. Nothing in paragraph 1 shall apply to the said refiner unless it complies with the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) it shall not buy or otherwise acquire gold from any person;
- (ii) it shall only refine the gold recovered by it from the mines belonging to it;
- (iii) it shall not sell, deliver or otherwise transfer or agree to sell, deliver or otherwise transfer any primary gold to any person or institution :

Provided that it may sell, deliver or otherwise transfer or agree to sell, deliver or otherwise transfer the entire gold obtained, produced or refined by it to the Government of India through the India Government Mint at Bombay and the said Mint shall deliver the gold so received by it to the Government of India after such further refining or slabbing as that Government may require.

[No. F. 131/31/72-GC. II]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Joint Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 1974

स्टाम्प

**क्रा० प्रा० 1445.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899, (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस शुल्क से छूट देती है जो इण्डस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, मुम्बई द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले नौ करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के डिबेंचरों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन प्रभावी है।

[सं० 17/74-स्टाम्प/फा० सं० 471/11/74-सीमा शुल्क-7]

New Delhi, the 15th June, 1974

STAMPS

**S.O. 1445.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Govt. hereby remits the duty with which the debentures, of the value of nine crores of rupees, to be issued by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 17/74-Stamp/F. No. 471/11/74-Cus. VII]

आदेश

**क्रा० प्रा० 1446.**—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उस शुल्क जो तमिलनाडु औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा जारी किये गए डिबेंचरों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन प्रभावी है, छूट देती है।

[सं० 16/74-स्टाम्प-एफ० सं० 471/30/74-सीयूएल-VII]

जे० रामकृष्णन, अव्वर सचिव।

ORDER

**S.O. 1446.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Govt. hereby remits the duty with which the debentures issued by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 16/74-Stamp/F. No. 471/30/74 Cus. VII]

J. RAMAKRISHNAN, Under Secy.

## रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

नई दिल्ली, 30 मई, 1974

(इशू विभाग)

का० आ० 1447.—रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में मई 1974 की 24 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिये लेखा

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	32,97,68,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :-		
संचयन में नोट	6491,51,98,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,05,000	
			(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ		
जारी किये गये कुल नोट		6524,49,66,000	विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां	166,73,97,000	
			जोड़		349,27,02,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		6,59,44,000
			भारत सरकार को रुपया		
			प्रतिभूतियां		6168,63,20,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे		
			वाणिज्य पत्र		
कुल देयताएं		6524,49,66,000	कुल आस्तियां		6524,49,66,000

तारीख : 29 मई, 1974

एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर

24 मई, 1974 को रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्य कलाप का विवरण

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
सुधाता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	32,97,68,000
आरक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	4,31,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		छोटा सिक्का	3,54,000
(दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	239,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		(क) देशी	258,62,86,000
(स्थिरीकरण) निधि	85,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी	
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	135,87,03,000
(दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	205,00,00,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	625,68,15,000
जमा राशियां :—		नियोजक**	187,79,09,000
(क) सरकारी		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	53,84,16,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	8,15,24,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को†	116,33,99,000
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अग्रिम :-	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	566,71,58,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को‡	396,00,43,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	15,42,46,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को§	185,38,33,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,37,98,000	(iii) दूसरे को	8,97,95,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	73,78,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को	67,96,53,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	16,85,06,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबंधक बैंकों को	
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	36,70,00,000

देयताएं	रुपये	भास्तियां	रुपये
(ग) अन्य . . . . .	366,92,13,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबंधक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश . . . . .	11,31,64,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम	
वेय बिल . . . . .	111,06,79,000	राज्य सड़ककारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	44,68,85,000
		राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिक ऋण	
अन्य देयताएं . . . . .	681,54,91,000	(बीर्यकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	167,31,68,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश . . . . .	..
		अन्य भास्तियां . . . . .	197,21,91,000
	रुपये 2489,79,03,000		रुपये 2489,79,03,000

\*नकदी आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

\*\*राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीर्यकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिक ऋण (बीर्यकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

†राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीर्यकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से प्रवत ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये अस्थायी प्रोवर-ड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

‡रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मीयादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 70,94,60,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

@राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीर्यकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रवत ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

[सं० फा० 10(1)/74-सी० प्रो० I]

तारीख : 29 मई, 1974।

ज० व० मीरचन्दानी, अवसर सचिव

एम० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर

# RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT

New Delhi, 30th May, 1974

S.O.1447.—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934, for the week ended the 24th day of May 1974.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department . . . . .	32,97,68,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
			(a) Held in India . . . . .	182,53,05,000	
Notes in circulation . . . . .	6491,51,98,000		(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..	
Total Notes issued . . . . .		6524,49,66,000	Foreign Securities . . . . .	166,73,97,000	
			Total . . . . .		349,27,02,000
			Rupee Coin . . . . .		6,59,44,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . . . .		6168,63,20,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6524,49,66,000	Total Assets		6524,49,66,000

Dated the 10th day of April 1974.

S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor.

## Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 25th May 1974.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .	32,97,68,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .	4,31,000
		Small Coin . . . . .	3,54,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . . . . .	239,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund . . . . .	85,00,00,000	(a) Internal . . . . .	258,62,86,000
		(b) External . . . . .	..
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . . . . .	205,00,00,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .	135,87,03,000
		Balances Held Abroad* . . . . .	625,68,15,000
		Investments** . . . . .	187,79,09,000
Deposits :—		Loans and Advances to :—	
(a) Government		(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
(i) Central Government . . . . .	53,84,16,000	(ii) State Governments <sup>(†)</sup> . . . . .	116,33,99,000
(ii) State Governments . . . . .	8,15,24,000	Loans and Advances to :—	
(b) Banks		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks† . . . . .	396,00,43,000
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks . . . . .	566,71,58,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks†† . . . . .	185,38,33,000
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	15,42,46,000	(iii) Others . . . . .	8,97,95,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	1,37,98,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
(iv) Other Banks . . . . .	73,78,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(c) Others . . . . .	366,92,13,000	(i) State Governments . . . . .	67,96,53,000
Bills Payable . . . . .	111,06,79,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	16,85,06,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .	681,54,91,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .	..
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation . . . . .	36,70,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures . . . . .	11,31,64,000
		Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	44,68,85,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank . . . . .	167,31,68,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank . . . . .	..
		Other Assets . . . . .	197,21,91,000
RUPEES . . . . .	2489,79,03,000	RUPEES . . . . .	2489,79,03,000

\* Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

\*\* Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

<sup>(@)</sup>Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

† Includes Rs. 70,94,60,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

†† Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 29th Day of May 1974.

S. Jagannathan, Governor

[No.F.10(1)/74 -BOI]

C.W. MIRCHANDANI, Under Secy.



## (Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 29th May, 1974.

**S.O. 1448.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of persons employed in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1974.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960—

(a) in sub-rule (2) of rule 15 the words “together with interest thereon at the rate determined under rule 11” shall be omitted;

(b) in Note 3 below sub-rule (1) of rule 16,—

(i) the words “together with interest thereon, calculated at the rate provided in rule 11” shall be omitted;

(ii) for the words and figures “After the amount of withdrawal admissible has been so determined, the amount already withdrawn from the Fund to finance any insurance policy or policies under rule 17, together with interest thereon, may be treated as final withdrawal and the difference, if any, between the amount so treated and the total amount of withdrawal admissible may be paid in cash”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“After the amount of withdrawal admissible has been so determined,—

(i) if the amount so determined exceeds the amount already withdrawn from the Fund to finance insurance policy or policies under rule 17, the amount so withdrawn may be treated as final withdrawal and the difference, if any, between the amount so treated and the total amount of withdrawal admissible may be paid in cash; and

(ii) if the amount so determined does not exceed the amount already withdrawn from the Fund to finance any insurance policy or policies under rule 17, the amount so withdrawn may, irrespective of the limit specified in sub-rule (1), be treated as final withdrawal”.

[No. 2(2)-E.V.(B)/71-GPF]

**S.O. 1449.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the President after consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India in respect of persons employed in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, namely:—

1. (i) These rules may be called the Contributory Provident Fund (India) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(ii) They shall come in to force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962—

(a) in sub-rule (2) of rule 16 the words “together with interest thereon at the rate determined under rule 12” shall be omitted;

30 GI/74—2.

(b) In Note 3 below sub-rule (1) of rule 17—

(b) (i) the words “together with interest thereon, calculated at the rate provided in rule 12” shall be omitted;

(ii) for the words and figures “After the amount of withdrawal admissible has been so determined the amount already withdrawn from the Fund to finance any insurance policy or policies under rule 19, together with interest thereon, may be treated as final withdrawal and the difference, if any, between the amount so treated and the total amount of withdrawal admissible may be paid in cash”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“After the amount of withdrawal admissible has been so determined,—

(i) if the amount so determined exceeds the amount already withdrawn from the Fund to finance insurance policy or policies under rule 19, the amount so withdrawn may be treated as final withdrawal and the difference, if any, between the amount so treated and the total amount of withdrawal admissible may be paid in cash; and

(ii) if the amount so determined does not exceed the amount already withdrawn from the Fund to finance any insurance policy or policies under rule 19, the amount so withdrawn may, irrespective of the limit specified in sub-rule (1), be treated as final withdrawal.”

[No. 2(2)-E. V. (B)/71-CPF]

S. S. L. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

## केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क

गुन्टर, 15 अप्रैल 1975

**क्रा० प्रा० 1450:—**1944 की केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली के पाँचवें नियम के अन्तर्गत प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, मैं, एतद्वारा, उन सभी अधिकारियों को, जो सहायक समाहर्ता से नीचे के पद के नहीं हैं, अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में संलग्न सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में बताये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियम के अन्तर्गत स्तम्भ 4 में निर्दिष्ट सीमा तक समाहर्ता की शक्ति के प्रयोग का प्राधिकार प्रदान करता हूँ।

क्रम सं० केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क सीमायें, यदि कोई हों  
नियम संख्या अधिकारी का नाम

1	2	3	4
1. नियम 92 क (3)	सहायक समाहर्ता तथा उनसे ऊँचे पद वाले सभी अधिकारी	अस्थायी रूप से बन्ध कर देने की बन्दी की, जिसकी अवधि एक समय में 15 दिन से अधिक न हो, इस शर्त पर दरगुजर करने की शक्ति कि यह समापन एक नियत अवधि के दौरान दो बार से अधिक न हुआ हो।	

टिप्पणी—उक्त प्रत्यायोजन नियम 92 क (3) के अधीन जारी की गई दिनांक 14-6-74 की अधिसूचना सं० 1/71 के द्वारा पूर्व निर्दिष्ट प्रत्यायोजन में शामिल किया जाये।

[क्रा० सं० IV/8/1/73 एम पी 2]

ए० एस० आई जफर, कलक्टर

# OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE

Guntur, 15th April, 1974

**S.O. 1450.**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules 1944, I authorise all Officers not below the rank of Assistant Collectors to exercise within their respective jurisdictions the power of Collector under Central Excise rule mentioned in column 2 of the table subject to the restriction mentioned in column 4 thereof.

Sl. No	Central Excise Rule Number	Rank of the Central Excise Officer	Restrictions, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Rule 92A(3)	All Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Collector.	To condone temporary closures which do not extend 15 days at a time subject to the condition that such temporary closures in a season do not exceed two occasions.

**Note :** This delegation is in addition to the delegation already made under rule 92A (3) vide notification No. 1/71 dated 4-6-71.

[F. C. No. IV/8/1/73 M.P. 2]

A.S.I. JAFFAR, Collector

## वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय

नई दिल्ली 31 मई 1974

(रखड़ नियंत्रण)

**क्रा० प्रा० 1451**—रखड़ अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा 3(क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रोफेसर के० एम० चण्डी को 14 मार्च, 1974 के पूर्वाह्न से आगामी तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिये रखड़ बोर्ड, कोट्टायम में अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

फा० सं० 21/1/72 प्लांट (बी)

एस० महादेव अय्यर, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 31st May, 1974

### (Rubber Control)

**S.O. 1451.**—In pursuance of sub-section 3(a) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947), the Central Government have appointed Professor K. M. Chandy, as Chairman, Rubber Board, Kottayam, for a further period of three years with effect from forenoon of 14th March, 1974.

[F. No. 21/1/72-Plant(B)]

S. MAHADEVA IYER, Under Secy.

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रण का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1974

**क्रा० प्रा० 1452.**—सर्वश्री हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० भिलाई स्टील प्लांट को 1,94,66,000 रु० (एक करोड़ चौरानव लाख छियासठ हजार रु० मात्र) का

आयात लाइसेंस सं० आई०/ए०/1046567/टी०/यू०आर०/40 एच०/33-34 दिनांक 25-8-71 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुमिति सीमाशुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति के लिये इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। आगे यह बताया गया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी, विशाखापटनम के पास पंजीकृत कराई गई थी। इसका उपयोग 1,59,07,160 रु० के लिये कर लिया गया था और 1-3-1974 को इसमें शेष 35,58,840 रु० था।

इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार, मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति खो गई है। इसलिये यथाशोषित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1955 दिनांक 7-12-55 की उप-धारा 9(सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर सर्वश्री हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० भिलाई स्टील प्लांट को जारी किया गया लाइसेंस सं० आई०/ए०/1046567/टी०/यू०आर०/40/एच०/33-34 दिनांक 25-8-71 की मूल सीमाशुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति को एतद-द्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

लाइसेंसधारी को उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुमिति सीमाशुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या एच एस एल/बी-7/71-72/पी एल एस ए]

एस० के० उस्मानी, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

## (Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

### ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1974

**S.O. 1452.**—M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Bhilai Steel Plant were granted an import licence No. 1/A/1046567/T/UR/40/H/33-34 dated 25-8-71 for Rs. 1,94,66,000 (Rupees one Crore Ninety Four Lakhs sixty six thousand only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes copy has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Purposes was registered with the Customs authorities at Vishakhapatnam. It was utilised for Rs. 1,59,07,160 and the Vishakhapatnam. It was utilised for Rs. 35,58,840 as on 1-3-1974.

2. In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-clause 9(cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-55 as amended the said original Customs Purposes copy of licence No. 1/A/1046567/T/UR/40/H/33-34 dated 25-8-71 issued to M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd. Bhilai Steel Plant is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licensee.

[No. HSL/B-7/71-72/PI.SA]

S. K. USMANI, Dy. Chief Controller

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 27 मई 1974

**क्रा० प्रा० 1453.**—सर्वश्री कोल्टास लि०, नई दिल्ली को कैरियर आयलड फायर फर्नस माडल 58 एफ० एच० 420 के फायर पुर्जों के आयात के लिये 47,855 रु० का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० जी/प्रो/2453731/सी०/एम्स एम्स 48/एच/35-36 दिनांक 30-3-73 को स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने अनुमिति लाइसेंस (सीमाशुल्क कार्यसंबंधी एवं मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण

प्रति दोनों) के लिये इस आधार पर आवेदन किया गया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क कार्यसंबंधी एवं मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत कराए बिना और उनका बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना ही खो गई अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। इसके समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क/मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण कार्यसंबंधी प्रतियां खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं और निदेश देता हूँ कि आवेदक को उसी की अनुलिपि प्रतियां जारी की जानी चाहिये।

अतः यथा संशोधित आयात व्यापार (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम सं० 17/55 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9 (सीसी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर अधोहस्ताक्षरी लाइसेंस सं० जी/प्रो/2453731/सी/एक्स एक्स/46/एच/35-36 मूल्य 47,855 रु० दिनांक 30-3-73 जो कि आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण अनुसूची भाग 6 के अन्तर्गत कैरियर आयलड फायर फर्नेस माडल 58 एफ०एच० 420 के लिये फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिये सर्वश्री वोल्तास लि०, नई दिल्ली को जारी किया था की मूल सीमाशुल्क एवं मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण कार्यसंबंधी प्रतियों को एतद् द्वारा रद्द करता है।

[सं० 9.5/कन्ट/72-73/जी एल एस 16]

चन्द्र गुप्त, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1974

**S.O. 1453.**—M/s. Voltas Ltd, New Delhi were granted an import licence No. G/0/2453731/C/XX/46/H/35-36 dated 30-3-73 for Rs. 47,855/- for the import of spares for carrier oiled fire furnace model 58FH 420. They have applied for a duplicate licence (both customs & Exchange control Purpose copies) on the ground that the original customs & Exchange control purpose copies have been misplaced or lost without having been registered with any customs authority and unutilised at all. In support of this, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original customs/Exchange control purpose copies of the said licence have been lost/misplaced and that duplicate copies here of should be issued to the applicant.

In exercise of power conferred on me under clause 9(cc) of the Import Trade (Control) order No. 17/55, dated 7-12-1955 as amended from time to time, he undersigned cancels the customs & exchange control purpose copies of import licence No. G/0/2453731/C/XX/46/H/35-36, dated 30-3-1973 for Rs. 47,855/- for the import of spares for carrier oiled fire furnaces under Import Trade Control Schedule part VI issued in favour of M/s. Voltas Ltd., New Delhi.

[No. 9. V/Cont/72-73/GLS/16]

CHANDRA GUPTA, Dy. Chief Controller

#### आवेद

नई दिल्ली, 31 मई, 1974

**का०प्रा० 1454.**—सर्वश्री एस्ट्रेला बैटरीज लिमिटेड प्लाट नं० 1 धारवी रोड, मातुंगा बम्बई-19 को एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/जी/1375088/सी/एक्स/एक्स/45/एच/35-36 मूल्य 1046070/- रुपये मात्र इससे संलग्न सूची के अनुसार कच्चे माल/संघटकों के आयात के लिये प्रदान किया गया था।

उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिये इस आधार पर आवेदन किया कि मूल सीमाशुल्क

निकासी प्रति उनसे खो गई है या अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा यह भी सूचना दी गई है कि लाइसेंस पर 10710/- रुपये मात्र का उपयोग करना शेष था। लाइसेंस बम्बई सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय, बम्बई में पंजीकृत किया गया था।

अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में आवेदकों ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस सं० पी/जी/1375088/सी/एक्स एक्स/ दिनांक 6-12-72 की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति खो गई है या अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निदेश देते हैं कि इसकी अनुलिपि प्रति आवेदक को जारी की जानी चाहिये। मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि भ्रम से जारी की जा रही है।

[सं० बेटरी/3(2)/72-73/आर एस 2]

आई०सी० चुनकत, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक,  
कृते मुख्य नियंत्रक

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 31st May, 1974

**S.O. 1454.**—Estrela Batteries Limited, Plot No. 1, Dharavi Road, Matunga, Bombay-19, were granted Import Licence No. P/D/1375088/C/XX/45/H/35-36 for import of Raw Materials/Component as per list attached to it valued at Rs. 1046070 only.

2. They have requested for the issue of duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the above said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes Copy has been lost or misplaced by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence had an unutilized balance of Rs. 10710 only. The licence was registered with Bombay Customs House, Bombay.

3. In support of their contention, the applicants have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. P/D/1375088/C/XX/dated 6-12-72, has been lost or misplaced and directs that a Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purposes Copy is cancelled.

4. The Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[No. Battery/3(2)/72-73]

I. V. CHUNKATH, Dy. Chief Controller  
for Chief Controller

#### आवेद

नई दिल्ली, 18 मई, 1974

**का०प्रा० 1455.**—सर्वश्री वी टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी, नई दिल्ली को 12,00,000/- रुपये (बारह लाख रुपये मात्र) के लिये एक आयात लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ए/1376750, दिनांक 11-6-73 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रतियां जारी करने के लिये इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल प्रतियां खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं। इस तर्क की पुष्टि में आवेदक ने एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है।

2. तबस्मार, मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है। इस लिये यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955

की उप-धारा 9 (सीसी) द्वारा प्रवृत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए सर्वश्री वि टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि० को जारी किये गए लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/ए/1376750, दिनांक 11-6-73 की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

3. उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति और मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपी प्रतियां लाइसेंसधारी को अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या : स्पेशल 11/टिस्को/72-73/943]

श्रीराम मिनोचा,  
संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक

### ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1974

**S.O. 1455.**—M/s. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., New Delhi were granted an import licence No. P/A/1376750 dated 11-6-1973 for Rs. 12,00,000/- (Rupees Twelve Lakhs only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes and Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes and Exchange Control Copy have been lost/misplaced. In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit.

2. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes and Exchange Control Purposes Copy of the said licence have been lost. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-Clause 8(cc) of the Import (Control) Order 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended, the said original Customs Purposes and Exchange Control Purposes copy of Licence No. P/A/1376750 dated 11-6-1973 issued to M/s. the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes and Exchange Control Purpose copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licensee.

[No. SPCL/11/TISCO/72-73/943]

S. R. MINOCHA, Jt. Chief Controller

### विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1974

**क्रा० प्रा० 1456.**—राष्ट्रपति, विदेश मंत्रालय में निवेशक, श्री एल० एन० रंगाराजन की 23 मार्च, 1974 के पूर्वाह्न से उत्प्रावासन महानियंत्रक एवं मुख्य पास-पोर्ट अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त करते हैं।

[सं० सी०पी०ईओ०/3/74]

टी० वी० रामकृष्ण राव, अधीन सचिव

### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1974

**S.O. 1456.**—The President is pleased to appoint Shri L. N. Rangarajan, Director, Ministry of External Affairs, as Contoller General of Emigration and Chief Passport Officer with effect from the forenoon of 23rd March, 1974.

[No. CPEO/3/74]

T. V. RAMAKRISHNA RAO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1974

**क्रा० प्रा० 1547.**—चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अधिसूचना सं० एफ० (हज) 118/1/22/73 दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 1974 (भारत राजपत्र के भाग 2 खण्ड 3 उपखण्ड (2) में दिनांक 4-5-74 को तम सं० 9929 पर प्रकाशित) द्वारा हज समिति, बम्बई में भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) मौलाना असद मदानी के स्थान को रिक्त घोषित किया।

हज समिति नियमावली 1963 के नियम 8 के अनुसार राज्य सभा के सभापति ने मौलाना असद मदानी के स्थान पर श्री सैयद अहमद हाशमी को नामांकित किया है।

इसलिए अब, हज समिति अधिनियम 1959 (1959 का 51) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है कि मौलाना असद मदानी के स्थान पर श्री सैयद अहमद हाशमी, संसद सदस्य हज समिति, बम्बई के उक्त समिति की असमाप्त अवधि के लिए सदस्य होंगे। इस समिति का गठन एम० (हज) 118-1/22/73 दिनांक 9-1973 के साथ पठित अधिसूचना संख्या बो-1181/19/70 दिनांक 4 जुलाई 1972 के अन्तर्गत भारत राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हज अधिनियम 1959 की धारा 3, 4 और 5 के अधीन हुआ था।

[सं० एम (हज) 118-1/22/73]

साद एम० हाशमी, निदेशक (समन्वय एवं हज)

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1974

**S.O. 1457.**—Whereas the Central Government, hereby Notification No. M(Haj) 118-1/22/73 dated 3rd April, 1974 (Published in Part II Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated 4-5-74 S.O. No. 1127) declared vacant the seat held in the Haj Committee, Bombay, by Maulana Asad Madani, former member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha).

In accordance with Rule 8 of the Haj Committee Rules 1963, Shri Syed Ahmed Hashmi, M. P. has been nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha vice Maulana Asad Madani.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Sub-Section (2) of Section 4 of the Haj Committee Act, 1959 (51 of 1959), the Central Government hereby notify that Shri Syed Ahmed Hashmi, M. P. shall be the member of the Haj Committee, Bombay vice Maulana Asad Madani for the un-expired term of the said Committee as constituted under Sections 3, 4 & 5 of the Haj Committee Act 1959, published in the Gazette of India under Notification No. M. II-118/19/70 dated the 4th July, 1972 read with M. 118-1/22/73 dated 13-9-1973.

[No. M(Haj) 118-1/22/73]

SAAD A. HASHMI, Director (Coord. & Haj)

### भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 मई, 1974

#### आदेश

**क्रा० प्रा० 1458.**—उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) की धारा 6 के द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एक्स् विकास परिषद् (कार्याविधि) नियम, 1952 के नियम 2, 4 और 5 के साथ बढ़ते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एम० प्रार० गोपाल रेड्डी सदस्य, लोक सभा को 19-4-1978 तक के लिए वस्त्र मशीनों के निर्माण अथवा उत्पादनरत अनुसूचित उद्योगों के लिए भारत सरकार के भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के आदेश क्र० प्रा० दिनांक 20-4-74 द्वारा स्थापित वस्त्र मशीन उद्योग की विकास परिषद् का सदस्य

नामित करती है और निवेश देती है कि उक्त आवेदन में निम्नलिखित को जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

27. श्री एम० आर० गोपाल रेड्डी,  
सदस्य, लोकसभा,  
1-अशोक रोड,  
नई दिल्ली।

[सं० 2-2/71-एचएम०(1)]

एम० कन्नन, अवर सचिव

### MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1974

S.O. 1458.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with Rules 2, 4 & 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules 1952, the Central Government hereby nominates till 19-4-1976, Shri M. R. Gopal Reddy, Member Lok Sabha to be a member of the Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry established by the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Heavy Industry S.O. dated 20-4-74 for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Textile Machinery and directs that the following addition shall be made in the said order namely:—

27. Shri M. R. Gopal Reddy,  
Member Lok Sabha,  
1-Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi-1.

[No. 2-2/71-HM(I)]

S. KANNAN, Under Secy.

### पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 मई, 1974

क्र० आ० 1459.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में बी० एस० बी ई यू से बी ई एच (ए) तक और बी ई एच (ए) से जी० जी० एस० नं० 1 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग सवागांव परियोजना द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

अब, यतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आदेश एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के संरक्षक और अनुरक्षण प्रभाग मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीवा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेंगा।

ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसाई की माफ़से।

### अनुसूची

बी ई यू से बी ई एच (ए) तक और बी ई एच (ए) से जी० जी० एस० नं० 1 तक लाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : गुजरात	ज़िला : कैड़ा	तालुका : मानर		
ग्राम	क्रम सं०	हेक्टर	ए आर ई	पी ए आर ई
नवगांव	641	0	02	52

[संख्या 12016/6/74-एल एण्ड एल]

### MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 16th May, 1974

S.O. 1459.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that, for the transport of petroleum from D.S.B.E.U. to BEH(A) to GGS No. 1 in Gujarat State Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission Nawagaon Project.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Scheduled hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

### SCHEDULE

For line from BEU to BEH (A) (T) GGS No. 1  
State: Gujarat Dist. Kaira Taluka: Matar

Village	S. No.	Hectare	Area	P. Are.
Nawagam	641	0	02	52

[No 12016/6/74-L&L]

क्र० आ० 1460.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में एन के एन से काडी-1 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

2. और यतः ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

3. अब, यतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा

(1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

4. बसते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के संरचना और अनुसूचना प्रभाग मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

5. ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसाई की माफर्स।

#### अनुसूची

डी० एस० एन के एन से काडी-1 तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : गुजरात		ज़िला और तालुका : महसना		
ग्राम	सर्वेक्षण सं०	हेक्टर	ए. आर. ई.	पी० ए. आर. ई.
मेमदपुर	359	0	04	02
	369	0	04	88

[संख्या 12016/5/73-एन एण्ड एल]

श्री० आर० भल्ला, अवसर सचिव

**S.O. 1460.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from NKN to Kadi-1 in Gujarat State Pipe lines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed, hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makrapudra Road, Baroda-9.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

For Laying Pipeline From D. S. NKN to KADI-1

State : Gujarat Dist. & Taluka : Mahsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Area	P Are
Memadpura	359	0	04	02
	369	0	04	88

[No. 12016/5/73-I.&L.]

B. R. BHALLA, Under Secy.

#### स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 मई, 1974

का०आ० 1461.—यतः भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के उपबन्धों का अनुसरण करने हुए कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय ने डा० एम० एस० हनुसेट्टी के स्थान पर, जो उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के सदस्य न रहे, डा० एन० के० चन्नाप्पा, डीन, कर्नाटक मेडिकल कालेज, हुबली को उक्त परिषद् का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया है;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या 5-13/59 वि० 1 में आगे और निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के निर्वाचित शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत यम संख्या 4 के समक्ष उल्लिखित प्रविष्टि के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि अन्तःस्थापित कर ली जाए:—

“डा० एन० के० चन्नाप्पा, डीन,  
कर्नाटक मेडिकल कालेज, हुबली”

[सं० वी० 11013/1/74-एम० पी० टी०]

सती बालकृष्णा, अवसर सचिव।

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 20th May, 1974

**S.O. 1461.**—Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), Dr. N. K. Channappa, Dean, Karnatak Medical College, Hubli, has been elected by the Karnatak University with effect from the 27th February, 1974 vice Dr. M. S. Hanshetti who has ceased to be a member of the Council under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the late Ministry of Health No. 5-13/59-MI, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading “Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3”, for the entry against serial No. 4, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

Dr. N. K. Channappa,  
Dean, Karnatak Medical College,  
Hubli.”

[No. V. 11013/1/74-MPT]

MISS SATHI BALAKRISHNA, Under Secy.

**कृषि मंत्रालय**

(भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद)

नई दिल्ली, 30 मई, 1974

क्रा० प्रा० 1462.—भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की स्थायी वित्त समिति की विनियमावली के विनियम 2 (iv) के अनुसरण में परिषद् के शासी निकाय द्वारा उसके निम्नलिखित सदस्य 27 मार्च, 1974 से एक वर्ष की अवधि या उक्त निकाय द्वारा उनके उत्तराधिकारी विधिवत चुने जाने तक, इनमें जो भी अवधि अधिक हो, के लिये परिषद् की स्थायी वित्त समिति के सदस्य चुने गये हैं :—

1. श्री एन० जी० गोरे,  
सदस्य, राज्य सभा।
2. डा० एल० एम० नेगी,  
उपकुलपति, असम कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जोरहाट-4 (असम)।
3. प्रोफेसर टी०एम० सवासिबन,  
वनस्पति विभाग के अध्यक्ष एवं वनस्पति विज्ञान के उच्च अध्ययन संबंधी केन्द्र के निदेशक, मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय मद्रास (तमिलनाडु)।
4. श्री मुहम्मद उमरुद्दीन, सदस्य विधान सभा विद्यापाड़ा रोड, धुबरी, भबालपाड़ा (असम)।
5. श्री प्रेम भाई  
एग्रा हंडस सोसाइटी, बनवासी सेवा आश्रम, गोबिन्दपुर, जिला मिर्जापुर, (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
6. डा० एन० निक्कर,  
सदस्य, राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग,  
विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली-1
7. डा० एन० ए० प्रागा,  
ग्रवर सचिव, भारत सरकार  
कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-1

[सं० 35 (1)/74-सी० बी० एन I]  
तेजा सिंह प्रूथी, ग्रवर सचिव

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 30th May, 1974

S.O. 1462.—In pursuance of Regulation 2(iv) of the Standing Finance Committee Regulations of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the following members of the Governing Body of the Council have been elected by that Body to be members of the Standing Finance Committee of the Council for a period of one year with effect from the 27th March, 1974 or till such time as their successor are duly elected by that Body, whichever is later :—

1. Shri N. G. Goray,  
Member, Rajya Sabha.
2. Dr. L. S. Negi,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Assam Agricultural University,  
Jorhat-4 (Assam).

3. Prof. T. S. Sadasivan,  
Head of the Department of Botany and Director  
of Centre for Advanced Studies in Botany,  
University of Madras, Madras (Tamil Nadu).

4. Shri Mohd. Umaruddin, M.L.A.,  
Vidyapara Road, Dhubri,  
Goalpara (Assam).

5. Shri Prembhai,  
Agro-Industry Society,  
Banvasi Seva Ashram,  
Govindpur, Distt. Mirzapur (U.P.).

6. Dr. N. K. Panikkar,  
Member, National Commission on Agriculture.  
Vigyan Bhavan Annex,  
New Delhi-1.

7. Dr. N. A. Agha,  
Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India,  
Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture),  
Krishi Bhavan. New Delhi-1.

[No. 35(1)/74-CDN(I)]

T. S. PRUTHI, Addl. Secy.

**नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 3 जून, 1974

क्रा० प्रा० 1463.—नाविक भविष्य निधि योजना, 1966 के पैरा 44 के माथ पठित नाविक भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1966 (1966 का 4) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में तथा भारत सरकार, नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं० क्रा० 3169, दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1973 का अतिरिक्त में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निर्देश देती है कि भविष्य निधि अंशदान, भ्याज तथा अन्य प्राप्तियाँ, जो अनिवार्य भुगतानों की राशि घटा कर हुई, में से संचयन निम्नलिखित ढंग के अनुसार लगाया जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) केन्द्र सरकार की जमानतें   | 45% |
| (2) राज्य सरकार की जमानतें तथा राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार की गारंटीयुक्त जमानतें | 25% |
| (3) डाक घर सावधिक जमा तथा अल्प बचत   | 30% |
- उपरोक्त ढंग 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 30 सितम्बर, 1974 तक की अवधि के लिये लागू रहेगा।

2. भविष्य निधि संचयन धन (केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई तथा सृजित जमानतों में लगाया गया हो अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गए बचत प्रमाण पत्रों अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई और सृजित जमानतों में लगाया गया हो) का निवेश भी उपरोक्त पैरा 1 में उल्लिखित ढंग से किया जाएगा।

[सं० एम० डब्ल्यू एम० (15)/74-एम० टी]

वीवान चन्द्र अहीर, ग्रवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 3rd June, 1974

**S.O. 1463.**—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966 (4 of 1966), read with paragraph 44 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S. O. 3169, dated the 31st October, 1973, the Central Government hereby directs that accumulations out of provident fund contributions, interest and other receipts as reduced by obligatory outgoings, shall be invested in accordance with the following pattern, namely :—

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (i) Central Government securities   | 45% |
| (ii) State Government securities and State or Central Government guaranteed securities. | 25% |
| (iii) Post Office Time Deposits and Small Savings                                       | 30% |

The above pattern will be in force for the period from the 1st April, 1974 to the 30th September, 1974.

2. All re-investment of provident fund accumulations (whether invested in securities created and issued by the Central Government or in savings certificates issued by the Central Government or in securities created and issued by a State Government) shall also be made according to the pattern mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

[No. MWS(15)/74-MT]

D. C. Ahir, Under Secy.

## निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

(संपदा निवेशालय)

नई दिल्ली, 1 जून, 1974

का० प्रा० 1464.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेवखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 20 के साथ पठित, धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व निर्माण, आवास और पूर्ति मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० प्रा० 494, तारीख 27 फरवरी, 1960 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना के नीचे की सारणी में, क्रम सं० 2 के सामने, स्तम्भ 1 और 2 में की प्रविष्टि का लोप कर दिया जाएगा।

[का० सं० 21012(12)/73-नीति-3]

## MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(POLICY CELL)

(Directorate of Estates)

New Delhi, the 1st June, 1974

**S.O. 1464.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, read with Section 20 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. S. O. 494 dated the 27th February, 1960, namely :—

In the Table below the said notification, the entry against serial No. 2 in column 1 and 2 shall be omitted.

[F. No. 21012(12)/73-Pol. III]

का० प्रा० 1465.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेवखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 20 के साथ पठित, धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का०

प्रा० 311, तारीख 16 जनवरी, 1967 को प्रतिष्ठित करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के निर्माण, आवास और पूर्ति मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० प्रा० 307, तारीख 28 जनवरी, 1959 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

1. उक्त अधिसूचना के नीचे की सारणी में,—

(i) क्रम सं० 4 के सामने, स्तम्भ 2 के नीचे, विद्यमान प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार के, या उसके द्वारा या उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गए, या अधिग्रहित किये गए परिसर और ग्रान्ड होटल, शिमला का वह भाग जो श्री बालजी के अधिभोग में है (उनमें से ऐसे परिसरों को छोड़ कर जो अन्य सम्पदा अधिकारियों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन हैं या जो रक्षा पूल में हैं)”

(ii) क्रम सं० 4क और उससे सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, स्तम्भ 1 और 2 में, क्रमशः निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्याएं और प्रविष्टि अंतः स्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

1	2
“4ख : सहायक सम्पदा—	शिमला में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के या उसके द्वारा प्रबन्धक, भारत सरकार, या उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गए, या अधिग्रहित किये गए परिसर जो उसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन हैं, ग्रान्ड होटल, शिमला के उस भाग के सिवाए जो श्री बालजी के अधिभोग में है, जो कि इस सारणी के क्रम सं० 4 के अधीन नियुक्त किये गए सम्पदा अधिकारियों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन बना रहेगा।
4ग : सहायक सम्पदाक—	फरीदाबाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के या उसके प्रबन्धक, भारत सरकार, द्वारा या उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गए, या अधिग्रहित किये गए परिसर, जो उसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन हैं (उनमें से ऐसे परिसरों को छोड़ कर जिनकी बाबत 1-7-1974 के पूर्व अन्य सम्पदा अधिकारियों द्वारा बेवखली की कार्यवाहियों की गई हों)

[का० सं० 21012(12)/73-नीति-3]

भार० एल० ग्रहलुवालिया,

उप-निदेशक-एल०-पदेन प्रवर सचिव,

**S.O. 1465.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, read with section 20 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, (40 of 1971), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Works Housing and Urban Development No. S. O. 311 dated the 16th January, 1967, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply No. S. O. 307, dated the 28th January, 1959, namely :—

1. In the Table below the said notification, (i) against serial No. 4, under column 2, for the existing entry, the following entry shall be substituted namely :—

“Premises belonging to, or taken on lease or requisitioned by, or on behalf of, the Central Government within the Union territory of Delhi and the portion of the Grand Hotel, Simla,



in occupation of Shri Baljee (except such of them as are under the administrative control of other estate officers or as are in Defence Pool.)"

4. (ii) After serial No. 4-A and the entries relating thereto in columns 1 and 2, the following serial numbers and entries shall respectively be inserted, namely:—

1	2
4-B The Assistant Estate Manager, Government of India, Simla.	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease, or requisitioned by, or on behalf of, the Central Govt. within Simla, which are under his administrative control, except the portion of grand Hotel, Simla, in occupation of Shri Baljee, which shall continue to be under the administrative control of the Estate Officers appointed under serial No. 4 of this Table.
4-C The Assistant Manager, Government of India, Faridabad.	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease, or requisitioned by, or on behalf of, the Central Government within Faridabad under his administrative control (except such of them in respect of which eviction proceedings are being taken by other estate officers prior to 1-7-1974).

[F. No. 21012(12)/73-Pol. III]

R. L. AHLUWALIA, Deputy Director  
& Ex-officio Under Secy.

### सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 1974

का० प्रा० 1466—पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 (1966 का 31) की धारा 79 की उपधारा (2) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री टी०एम० मदान, मुख्य इंजीनियर (थर्मल), पंजाब राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का 7 नवम्बर, 1973 से श्री बी०के० उप्पल, के स्थान पर भाखड़ा नगल प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार के सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० प्रा० 3506, तारीख 1 अक्टूबर, 1967 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, मद 3 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

"3. श्री टी०एम० मदान,  
सदस्य (विद्युत्),  
भाखड़ा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड।"

[फा० सं० 6/7/73-बी एड बी]

### MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1974

S.O. 1466.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 79 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T. S. Madan Chief Engineer (Thermal), Punjab State Electricity Board, as a whole-time Member of the Bhakra Management Board vice Shri V. D. Sud, with effect 30 GI/74—3.

from the 7th November, 1973, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, No. S.O. 3506 dated the 1st October, 1967, namely:

In the said notification, for item 3 and the entry relating thereto, the following item and entry shall be substituted, namely:

"3. Shri T. S. Madan,  
Member (Power),  
Bhakra Management Board."

[F. No. 6/7/73-B&B/DW(N)]

का० प्रा० 1467.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 (1966 का 31) की धारा 79 की उपधारा (2) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत के सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 55/73-एफ० 6/3/73-प्रणा० 5, तारीख 16 अक्टूबर, 1973 को अधिष्ठापित करने हुए, श्री बी०के० उप्पल, अपर मुख्य इंजीनियर, (परियोजना) हरियाणा सरकार को, 10 सितम्बर, 1973 के अपराह्न में श्री के० आर० मेहन्दीरत्ता के स्थान पर भाखड़ा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य (सिंचाई) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार के सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० प्रा० 3506, तारीख 1 अक्टूबर, 1967 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, मद 2 के सामने प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्न लिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

"2. श्री बी०के० उप्पल,  
सदस्य (सिंचाई),  
भाखड़ा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड,  
नगल टाऊनशिप।"

[सं० 6/6/73-बी०एण्ड बी०]

के० के० मेहरा, अपर सचिव (प्राई)

S.O. 1467.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 79 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power No. 55/73-F6/3/73-Adm. V dated the 16th October, 1973 the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. K. Uppal, Additional Chief Engineer (Projects), Government of Haryana, as a whole-time Member (Irrigation) of the Bhakra Management Board vice Shri K. R. Mehndiratta, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th September, 1973 and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power No. S.O. 3506, dated the 1st October, 1967, namely:

In the said notification, for the entry against item 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:

"2. Shri B. K. Uppal,  
Member (Irrigation),  
Bhakra Management Board,  
Nangal Township."

[No. 6/6/73-B&B/DW(N)]

K. K. MEHRA, Under Secy.

रेल मंत्रालय  
(रेलवे बोर्ड)  
गुडि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1971

का० आ० 1468.—रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) में भारत सरकार की 25-1-1974 की अधिसूचना सं० 70-टी०जी० 2/1026/29 में, जो 23-2-1974 के का०आ० 522 के अन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र के भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) में प्रकाशित हुई थी, "अनुसूची" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत "राज्य का नाम" शीर्षक के नीचे हिमाचल प्रदेश के नामने लिखे गये "जिलाधीश, महासू (कसुम्पती)" के स्थान पर "जिला-धीश, सोलन" प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा।

[सं० 70-टी०जी० 2/1026/29]

पुद्गोत्तम लाल, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1974

S.O. 1468.—In the Notification No. 70-TGII/1026/29 dated 25-1-1974 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) No. S.O. 522 dated 23-2-1974 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) under the heading 'Schedule', for "District Magistrate, Mahasu (Kasumpti)", shown against Himachal Pradesh, under the heading "Name of State", the "District Magistrate, Solan", shall be substituted.

[No. 70-TGII/1026/29]

P. LAI, Joint Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1974

का० आ० 1469.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपा-बद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में रीरीजन इंजीनियर, एम० ई० एस० सागर से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है:

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबल-पुर को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

"क्या रीरीजन इंजीनियर, एम० ई० एस० सागर की, सर्वश्री जोसफ, काष्ठकार, गणेश, राज, और हरिप्रसाद, रामू, मनुलाल बाबूलाल, मंगू, मोहन और गिरिजा चरण, नैमित्तिक मजदूरों की मेधाओं को 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 से समाप्त करने की कार्यवाई न्यायोचित थी? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हक्दार है?"

[का० सं० एल-14012/1/74-एल आर 1]

एस० एस० महायानामन, प्रवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1974

S.O. 1469.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Garrison Engineer, M.E.S. Saugar and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Management of Garrison Engineer, M.E.S. Saugar in terminating the services of Sarva Shri Joseph, Carpenter; Ganesh. Mason; and Hari Prasad, Ramu, Manulal, Babulal, Mangu, Mohan and Girja Charan casual Mazdoors with effect from the 31st December, 1973 was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

[File No. L-14012/1/74-LRI]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली 29 मई, 1974

का० आ० 1470.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 2020, तारीख 17 अगस्त, 1961 को अतिष्ठित करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री कालादीन पाल को उक्त अधिनियम और स्कीम और उसके अधीन विरचित किसी कुटुम्ब पेंशन स्कीम के प्रयोजनों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के या उसके नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थापन के संबंध में या किसी रेल कंपनी महापत्तन, खान या तेल क्षेत्र या नियंत्रित उद्योग में संबंधित किसी स्थापन के संबंध में या किसी ऐसे स्थापन के संबंध में जिसके एक से अधिक राज्य में विभाग या शाखाएं हों, संपूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य के लिए निरोधक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० ए-12016/1/74-पी० एफ० 1]

New Delhi, the 29th May, 1974

S.O. 1470.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S. O. 2920 dated the 17th August, 1961, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Kaladin Pal to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Karnataka for the purposes of the said Act and the Scheme and the family pension Scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oilfield or a controlled industry or in relation to an establishment having departments or branches in more than one State.

[No. A 12016/1/74-PF. 1]

का० आ० 1471.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्रीय वैज्ञानिक उपकरण संगठन, चण्डीगढ़ की उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिये छूट देती है।

[फाइल सं० एस-38014/5/74-एल आर 1]

S.O. 1471.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh from the operation of the said Act for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

[No. S-38014/5/74-HI]

का० आ० 1472.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार

विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 2151, तारीख 19 जुलाई, 1973 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार दि. दामोदर वैली कॉर्पोरेशन गवर्नमेंट हाइड्रो पावर अधिनियम के मधी उपबन्धों में 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से 31 मार्च, 1975 तक, यह दिन भी सम्मिलित करके, एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिये छूट देती है।

[संख्या एन० 38017/3/74-एन० आई०]

लालफक जुआना, अवर सचिव

**S.O. 1472.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2151, dated the 19th July, 1973 the Central Government hereby exempts the Damodar Valley Corporation Sub-station, Howrah from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st April, 1974 upto and inclusive of the 31st March, 1975.

[No. S-38017/3/74-III]

LALFAK ZUANA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 10 मई, 1974

का० आ० 1473.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपा-बद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में श्री धीमोलाल नेनी खान स्वामी डाकघर दाबी (जिला बूंदी) के प्रबन्धतन्त्र में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

"क्या श्री धीमोलाल नेनी, डाकघर दाबी (जिला बूंदी) की बुध-पुरा रेत पत्थर खान में नियोजित कर्मकार, किन्हीं संवेतन राष्ट्रीय और त्योहारों छुट्टियों की मजूरी के हकदार हैं?"

[सं० एन०-29011(22)/74-एन० आर० 4]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th May, 1974

**S.O. 1473.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Shri Ghasilal Teli, Mine Owner, Post Dabi (District Bundi) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And Whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the workmen employed in the Budhpura Sand Stone Mine of Shri Ghasilal Teli, Post Dabi (District Bundi) are entitled for grant of any paid national and festival holidays?

[No. L-29011(22)/74-LR. IV]

आदेश

का० आ० 1474.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपा-बद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स उड़ीसा सीमेन्ट

पि० की चिरिबुरु क्वार्टजाइट माइन के ठेकेदार मैसर्स एन० पी० शराफ, डाकघर लोटापहाड़, जिला सिंहभूम के प्रबन्धतन्त्र में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है।

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं० 1, धनबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

1. क्या यूनाइटेड मिनेरल वर्कर्स यूनियन गुआ की, मैसर्स उड़ीसा सीमेन्ट लिमिटेड की चिरिबुरु क्वार्टजाइट माइन के ठेकेदार मैसर्स एन० पी० शराफ, डाकघर लोटापहाड़, द्वारा नियोजित चौकीदारों की न्यूनतम मासिक मजदूरियों की पुनरीक्षण संबंधी मांग न्यायोचित है? यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को मजदूरियों क्या होनी चाहिए?

2. क्या यूनाइटेड मिनेरल वर्कर्स यूनियन, गुआ की, मैसर्स उड़ीसा सीमेन्ट लिमिटेड की चिरिबुरु क्वार्टजाइट माइन के ठेकेदार मैसर्स एन० पी० शराफ, डाकघर लोटापहाड़ द्वारा नियोजित श्रमिकों को सर्वां और गर्मों की वदियां देने की मांग न्यायोचित है? यदि हां, तो कर्मकार कितनी रकम के हकदार हैं?

[सं० एन०-29011(3)/74-एन० आर० 4]

ORDER

**S.O. 1474.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs N. P. Sharaf, Contractors of Chiriburu Quartzite Mine of Messrs Orissa Cement Limited, Post Office Lotapahar, District Singhbhum and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 1, Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

I. Whether the demand of the United Mineral Workers' Union, Gua for revision of minimum monthly wages of chowkidars employed by Messrs N. P. Sharaf, Contractor of Chiriburu Quartzite Mine of Messrs Orissa Cement Limited, Post Office Lotapahar is justified? If so, what should be the wages of the workers concerned?

II. Whether the demand of the United Mineral Workers' Union, Gua for supply of Winter and Summer uniforms to the workmen employed by Messrs N. P. Sharaf, Contractors of Chiriburu Quartzite Mine of Messrs Orissa Cement Limited, Post Office Lotapahar is justified? If so, to what quantum are the workmen entitled?

[No. L-29011(3)/74-LR. IV]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1974

का० आ० 1475.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपा-बद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में बुधपुरा रेत पत्थर खान के स्वामी श्री कन्हाजी ठाकुर, डाकघर बुधपुरा, जिला बूंदी के प्रबन्धतन्त्र में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

#### अनुसूची

"कृषा श्री कन्होजी धकाद की बुधपुरा रेत पत्थर खान, शकघर बुधपुरा जिला बून्दी (राजस्थान) में नियोजित कर्मचारियों की, लेखा वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 के लिए मजदूरी के 20 प्रतिशत की दर से बोनस की अदायगी की मांग न्यायोचित है ? यदि हाँ, तो कर्मकार इन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए बोनस की किस राशि के हकदार हैं ?"

[संख्या एल-29011/12/74-एल० आर०-1]

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1974

**S.O. 1475.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists, between the employers in relation to the management of Shri Kanhaiji Dhakad, Owner of Budhpura Sand Stone Mine, Post Office Budhpura, District Bundi and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workmen employed in Budhpura Sand Stone Mine of Shri Kanhaiji Dhakad, Post Office Budhpura, District Bundi (Rajasthan) for payment of bonus @ 20 per cent of wages for the accounting years 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 is justified? If so, to what quantum of Bonus are the workmen entitled for each of these years?"

[No. L-29011/12/74-LR. IV]

#### आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 मई, 1974

का० आ० 1476.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में श्री घीसीलाल जी, धकाद, खान स्वाभी, बुधपुरा रेत पत्थर खान, शकघर बुधपुरा, जिला बून्दी के प्रबन्धकर्ता से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1949 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

#### अनुसूची

"श्री घीसीलाल धकाद की बुधपुरा रेत पत्थर खान, शकघर बुधपुरा, जिला बून्दी (राजस्थान) में नियोजित कर्मचारियों की, लेखा वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 के लिए मजदूरी के 20 प्रतिशत की दर से बोनस की अदायगी संबंधी मांग न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो ये कर्मकार इन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए बोनस की किस राशि के हकदार हैं ?"

[संख्या एल-29011/11/74-एल० आर० 4]

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th May, 1974

**S.O. 1476.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Shri Gheesilalji Dhakad, Mine Owner, Budhpura Sand Stone Mines, Post Office Budhpura, District Bundi and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workmen employed in Budhpura Sand Stone Mine of Shri Gheesilalji Dhakad, Post Office Budhpura, District Bundi (Rajasthan) for payment of Bonus @ 20 per cent of wages for the accounting years 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 is justified ? If not, to what quantum of Bonus are the workmen entitled for each of these years ?"

[No. L-29011/11/74-LR. IV]

New Delhi, the 6th June, 1974

**S.O. 1477.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Beas Dam Project, Talwara and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 1st June, 1974.

BEFORE SHRI H. R. SODHI, PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL), CHANDIGARH

Reference No. 14/C of 1973

#### BETWEEN

the workmen and the management of Beas Dam Project, Talwara.

**Appearances :**

Sarvshri Santokh Singh, Dharampal, Prem Nath, Charanjit Singh, O. P. Kaila, Daulat Singh Chohan, P. C. Sharma, Thakur Dass, Yash Pal, Chanan Ram, Des Raj and Chand Singh for the workmen.

Sarvshri Nihal Singh, Chief Engineer, Kuldip Singh and Padamjit Singh for the management.

**AWARD**

The Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7-A and sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred as per Notification No. 1. 42012/73/LR/III, dated 20th June, 1973, to the present Industrial Tribunal, then presided over by Shri P. P. R. Sawhney, the following matter for adjudication:—

Whether the workcharged Drivers and Conductors of Beas Dam Project, Talwara are entitled to the revised grades with effect from the 1st February, 1968, instead of from the 1st January, 1970? If not, to what relief are they entitled?

2. On the pleadings filed by the parties, issues as stated hereunder were framed:—

**Preliminary issues:**

- (1) Whether the instant reference is bad in law and without jurisdiction on the ground that no industrial dispute existed for the reasons given in paras 1 and 2 of the written statement raising preliminary objection, wherein it is inter alia stated that Shri Pritam Singh, alleged President of the Punjab P.W.D. Motor Drivers Union, who served notice of demand, was not in fact President of the said union at the relevant time nor was he authorised by any resolution of the Executive Committee to do so, and that the said demand was not supported or espoused by a substantial majority of the workmen?
- (2) Whether the reference is bad in law on the alleged ground that application for joint reference under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was not signed by the General Secretary of the concerned union along with the President in accordance with the relevant rules?

**On merits:**

- (1) Whether the work-charged drivers and conductors of Beas Dam Project, Talwara, are entitled to the revised grades of wages on the pattern of Punjab Roadways with effect from 1st February, 1968 instead from 1st January, 1970?
  - (2) If issue No. (1) is found against the workmen to what relief, if any, are they entitled?
3. This case is linked with Reference No. 7/C of 1973 in which I have already given an award on 9th May, 1974. No evidence was led in regard to the preliminary issues in either of the two cases and they were in fact not pressed. No evidence on merits was even led it being common stand of the parties that the decision in Reference No. 7/C of 1973 will govern the instant case as well.
4. There is no difference between the subject matter of the claim in both the references except that in the present one the dispute has been raised by a particular category of workmen and they are work-charged drivers and conductors.
5. The point in controversy thus is whether the revised grades should be given effect to from 1st February, 1968 as had been declared by the Government of Punjab in regard to the work-charged employees working in that State, or with effect from 1st January, 1970 as decided by the respondent. I need not recapitulate the reasons given in the connected award as they apply Mutatis Mutandis to this case as well. Suffice to mention that I have held there that the Punjab pattern be followed and revised grades be made operative from 1st February, 1968, subject to the conditions stated in that award.

6. It is directed in this case as well that the work-charged drivers and conductors of the Beas Dam Project, Talwara, will derive the benefit of revision of grades with effect from 1st February, 1968, but the concerned unions must give an undertaking that the workmen will not, till the completion of the Project, serve any strike notice or go on strike in any shape or form by raising an issue directly or indirectly connected with the subject matter of 'wages'. If any of the workmen of the category whose claim is now before me has drawn a special increment under a settlement or otherwise, he will not be called upon to surrender the same in order to avail of the revised grades with effect from 1st February, 1968.

7. The reference thus stands disposed of as stated above with no orders as to costs.

H. R. SODHI, Presiding Officer.

[No. 1. 42012/9/73/LR/III]

**S.O. 1478.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd June, 1974.

**BEFORE SHRI H. R. SODHI, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CENTRAL, CHANDIGARH.**

**Reference No. 2-C of 1971****BETWEEN**

The workmen and employers of the Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar

**Appearances :**

Sarvshri Pyarelal Berry, Mohinder Singh Togger, Dhani Ram and Piarc Lal for the workmen.

Shri Rattan Lal for the management.

**AWARD**

There arose some industrial disputes between the work-charged employees of Beas Sutlej Link Project and their management somewhere in the year 1970. The Project was started in the year 1962 and was being managed and controlled by the erstwhile State Government of united Punjab till new States of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh were created on 1-11-1966 under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, described hereinafter as the Act. The construction of the Project which is the biggest in Northern India was taken over by the Central Government on behalf of the successor States and the State of Rajasthan which too is a beneficiary under the Project. The Central Government in pursuance of the statutory powers given to it under section 80 of the Act constituted Beas Construction Board referred to hereinafter as the Board. The Board could be empowered by the Central Government to appoint such staff as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions but every person who before the constitution of the Board was engaged in construction or any work relating to the Project is entitled to be continued to be so employed in connection with the said work on the same terms and conditions of service as were applicable to him before the creation of the Board and the taking over of the control by the Central Government. It is, of course, open to the Central Government to issue any directions in this regard. The Project has two Units, one operating at Sundernagar known as Unit I and other at Talwara known as Unit II. There are about 35000 work-charged employees working in Unit I and a good number of them running into

a few thousands have continuously served for more than 10 years even under the Board. Bhakra Dam project started earlier and many of the employees of Unit I had been transferred from that Project leading almost to a continuity of service in some cases extending to about 20 years. Evidence in this regard has been led by the workmen and we have it in the statement of Shri Parduman Singh, Foreman Special, A.W.11, that he worked with the Bhakra Dam for over six years. Shri Birbal Sharma, A.W.12, is another workman who joined service in the Bhakra Dam Project on 17th September, 49 and came on transfer to Unit I. Shri Dhani Ram, A.W.13, joined service of the Bhakra Dam as a Work-mistri on 19-5-56 and as alternative appointment was sent to the instant Project on 30-9-65 by allowing him facility of joining time, travelling allowance and cartage charges of his belongings. It is futile to multiply the instances given in the remaining oral evidence as these instances have been quoted only to demonstrate that the large number of the employees have continued as work-charged for a length of time even beyond 20 years. The workmen have formed several unions presumably categorywise. The construction involves machine work as well as field work. Machine work establishments are registered under the Factories Act whereas non-factory establishment are not so registered with the result that latter do not get any benefits under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, unless the Central Government by a notification in this behalf were to declare them to be so entitled. Two notices of demands Ext. A/6 dated 18-7-70 and Ext. A/7 dated 13-10-70 were served on the management by Beas Sutlej Link Karamchhari Sangh and Beas Sutlej Link Workers Union respectively, both unions being registered under the Trade Unions Act and the latter is also recognised and affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The two other unions who seem to have pursued the demands covered by the demand notice are Beas Sutlej Link Mazdoor Ekta Union and Beas Sutlej Link Project Workers Union. Efforts were made by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) to resolve the disputes through conciliation but they failed. A copy of the minutes of discussions between the representatives of the management and the unions as they took place before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) have been placed on the record of this Tribunal as Ext. A/8. Since no amicable solution could be found by mutual discussions between the parties, the Central Government referred as per notification No. 4/86/70/LR/III dated 4-3-1971, published in the Gazette of India the following matters for adjudication to this Tribunal then presided over by Shri P. P. R. Sawhney:—

- (1) Revision of pay scales of work-charged employees.
- (2) Regularisation of the services of the work-charged employees.
- (3) Accident and retrenchment compensation to workmen drawing over Rs. 500 per month.
- (4) Gratuity Scheme.

Claim statements were filed by three of the unions and none by Beas Sutlej Link Project Workers Union though non-filing of any such statement by it makes no difference. The management filed a written statement through its then Chief Engineer on 7-5-71. At one stage the unions which seem to be pulling against one another challenged their representative character inter se and my predecessor by his order dated 30-11-1971 allowed all four of them to represent the workmen in proceedings before the Tribunal. No separate issues were framed and the terms of Reference were treated as the issues involved between the parties. Evidence as adduced of the parties consists of documents as well as oral evidence. The workmen produced as many as 109 witnesses concluding their evidence on 27-7-72. The management examined 19 witnesses and closed its case on 19-1-73. Before arguments could be heard the Presiding Officer proceeded on long leave and ultimately relinquished the office. I took over in April, 1973, and the present case was transferred to me by the Central Government vide Notification No. 12025/27/73/LR/III, dated 6-8-73. I was, however, not permitted by the State Government to proceed with the Central sphere cases, probably because some sort of correspondence between the State Government and Central Government was going on as to the proportion in which the expenses of the Tribunal are to be shared. At last the per-

mission came after some months and I heard the arguments. The record is very voluminous and to suit the convenience of the parties, the arguments had to be spread over on different hearings. Having briefly stated the history of the case I shall now proceed to dispose of the various issues in the following order:—

#### 1. Regularisation of services of the work-charged employees

It is an un-disputed fact that the entire strength of labour as employed in the Project is work-charged. The institution of work-charged establishment is not only necessary but sometime unavoidable. These workmen are engaged on temporary basis and their services are utilized for the execution of a specified work for which they may be suited. From the very nature of employment the services of such workmen automatically come to an end on the completion of the work. A work-charged employee does not get any relief under the Payment of Gratuity Act nor is he benefited by the Employees' State Insurance Schemes. He does not indeed enjoy any retiral benefits. Before partition of the country in 1947 it was not usual to have Projects, construction of which required a number of years to complete but after constituting ourselves into a democratic Republic and the Government having taken in hand Five Year Plans for development of the country there are various schemes involving the construction of works for a period extending over several years as is the case of the instant Project. It commenced in 1962 and more than 12 years having passed the completion might take another few years. In such situation it seems reasonable and fair that a workman who has, like a regular employee, spent the best part of his life in a specialised and a particular job for varying periods ranging from 5-10 years upto 20 years, should not be thrown on the road and must be assured some benefits as are available to regular staff. The other aspect of the matter is that the employer cannot be compelled to retain a work-charged employee after the work for which the latter had been engaged is completed as after all, he was employed for a particular job and the employer, be it the Government or any of its public undertakings, cannot take upon itself the responsibility of that workman for all times to come. It can be well argued that such a workman should feel happy and content that instead of remaining un-employed he got employment for a long time. To ensure industrial peace and economic justice to such class of workmen some balance has, in my opinion, to be struck between the two extremes. It is the duty of the State under the Directive Principles enunciated in Part IV of our Constitution to secure and protect that social order in which justice, social and economic, could be had by all institutions of national life. I feel that it is equally the duty of an adjudicator of industrial disputes charged with the duty of administering social justice to be guided by the fundamentals contained in this chapter though he has to bear in mind the limits of the economic capacity of the employer. An endeavour must, however, be made to secure work for every citizen though in our present economy it is not possible to immediately achieve that object. The workmen employed by the respondent management are drawn from different States out of which I am informed about 8/10 thousands are from Punjab, about 22000 from Himachal Pradesh and the remaining from the States of Rajasthan and Haryana. Some of the workmen are from U.P. and Bihar and a handful from Kerala. The Board has, by and large, been consistently following the Punjab pattern in the matter of wage structure, revision thereof from time to time and grant of dearness allowance. It is only with regard to categories not appearing in the Common Schedule of Rates prepared by the erstwhile united State of Punjab that the Board took its independent decisions on the recommendations of its own Standing Committee. Even Himachal Pradesh Government generally followed the Punjab policy. The State Government of Punjab in its wisdom and I should say rightly has declared that the services of work-charged employees in Building and Roads Branch who had worked for 10 years or more would stand regularised in the sense that the workmen would be treated at par with those in the regular service of the State Government. The benefit of this announcement was afterwards extended to the employees of its Irrigation Branch as well. Had the workmen who hail from Punjab continued to stay in their parent State the services of those who had put in 10 years or more would have been regularised. The respondent management too in pursuance of its policy to follow the Punjab pattern might have regularised the service of at least of those workmen who

had come from Punjab but any such course would have created awkward situation as the workmen from other States could not be discriminated in this respect. Moreover, financial implications and other complications are involved. In the circumstances stated above I would have directed that the services of those of the workmen who have been continuously employed for more than 10 years should be regularised but the other problems arising from such a direction including financial impact on the employer cannot be lost sight of. The Central Government through the Board is only managing on behalf of the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh who are partners in the venture. Several aspects of the question were discussed with the workmen and the management in the course of arguments and a formula evolved to which the workmen virtually agreed and I feel that such a solution as stated hereunder is quite just to all the parties provided it is worked out honestly. No doubt what is referred to me is the matter of regularisation of the services of work-charged employees but the directions that I am issuing, in my opinion, amount to only granting lesser relief than claimed by the workmen. The management can also have no grievance if it wants industrial peace and is anxious to secure employment to the work-charged employees after the completion of the work. It is, accordingly, directed that at the time of completion of the Project or at any other time within six months thereof for the maintenance staff for the Project or any of its Works if it is required to be recruited or transferred from any department of the State Governments or of the Central Government, the offer shall first be made to the work-charged employees in order of their seniority who have put in 10 years' continuous service or more under the Board in that category or trade where the vacancy occurs subject to the medical fitness of such workmen. The scale of wages as applicable to the workmen will not, however, be disturbed to their prejudice nor their continuity of service affected. The workmen have expressed an apprehension that near the completion of the Project trades of some of them might be changed so that it could be said that a suitable workman needed for a particular job was not available and an outsider was, therefore, necessary to be employed. To protect the workmen against this possible denial of their rights it is further directed that category or trade of no workman shall be changed within one year preceding the completion of the Project without his consent in writing and that if any such change without consent is made, it will have no consequence inasmuch as such a workman will be entitled to the job of his earlier trade provided the vacancy relates to that trade. As regards those of the workmen who cannot be absorbed on the regular maintenance staff, I have no reason to doubt that the State Government who are beneficiaries under the Project and also the Central Government will make every reasonable effort to get them re-employed at any other Project or work whether in any one of these States or in any other part of the country where there is a need for workmen of those trades.

(2) Revision of pay scales : This is another hotly contested issue. B.S.L. workers Union with its claim statement has appended annexure 'A' a statement showing the revised scales as adopted by the Punjab Government and those accepted by the respondent administration in respect of such categories of work-charged establishment which appear in the Common Schedule of Rates of wages prepared by the erstwhile united Punjab before formation of the Board. This statement is the same as Ext. R/12 relied upon by the management itself. Letter dated 8-1-1971 issued by the Board and addressed to the General Manager of the Project conveys the sanction of the Chairman for adoption of revised pay scales of 107 categories of work-charged employees in the light of the revisions effected by the Punjab Government. It may be stated that the Punjab Government revised pay scales of its regular staff w.e.f. 1-2-1968 and the revision of the pay scales of work-charged establishment in that State came up for consideration before the Standing Committee set up by the said Government, consisting of Engineers and scales of wages of such class of workmen were revised w.e.f. 1-1-1970. Initially benefit was given to Building and Roads Branch employees and then to the Irrigation Branch as well. Since the Punjab Government revised pay scales of regular staff w.e.f. 1-2-68 the same rule was ultimately adopted with regard to the work-charged employees. Himachal Pradesh Government accorded sanction to the revision of pay scales of work-charged posts a detailed list whereof is given in Ext. R/1. The revised grades were to take effect in the said State from 16-2-1970

but subject to the condition that the workmen possessed the same academic and other qualifications as had been prescribed for the corresponding posts sanctioned in the regular establishment. Scales of pay of Work Inspectors were revised later by the same Government as is clear from Ext. R/2. The respondent management has placed on record a statement, Ext. R/6, showing allowances and other benefits available to the work-charged establishment and this discloses that dearness allowance was raised from time to time. It was originally 15 per cent of the pay subject to minimum of Rs. 15/- and maximum of Rs. 50/- but additional D.A. with a maximum of Rs. 10/- was added in a variable scale according to the wages of a workman. Again an ad-hoc increase to a maximum of Rs. 20/- was allowed w.e.f. 1-2-72. The impact of the revision of pay scales particularly in the State of Punjab was on the workman of the respondent management who voiced similar demands. The Board thus revised pay scales of various categories of its work-charged employees from time to time as is to be seen from Ext. R/7 and Ext. R/10. With regard to 107 categories of work-charged establishment, the Board sanctioned the adoption of revised pay scale of Punjab as per letter Ext. R/12. By letter dated 12-8-70, Ext. R/11, addressed by the Board to the General Manager sanction of the Board was conveyed to the adoption of revised scales of pay for work-charged establishment in the Punjab Common Schedule of Rates. Pay scales of 128 categories were again revised as per Ext. R/13 though revision in every case was to take effect from 1-1-1970. What appears to have happened is that in revising pay scales certain anomalies got introduced and it is those anomalies that were sought to be removed from time to time. The Standing Committee of the Board in its meeting on 29th July, 70, decided that the revised scales of pay for work-charged establishment in the Punjab Common Schedule of Rates as announced by the Punjab Government vide their letter No. 5022, dated 23-6-70 be adopted on the Beas Project as a part of Beas Schedule of Wages as is to be seen from extract of those minutes given in Ext. R/15. The workmen were not satisfied with the removal of the so called anomalies as according to them they still persisted. Following points have been raised on their behalf to support their dissatisfaction of the present revision of pay scales as indicated from the unions' documents and the oral statements of the witnesses affected by such revisions:—

- (i) In some cases grades as revised by the Punjab Government instead of being adopted for the benefit of the workmen have rather been reduced to their prejudice without justification. A reference has also been made to the common categories of workmen in the Project and Nangal Fertilizers is being pleaded that workmen of the same category were getting higher wages in the Fertilizers.
- (ii) There has been discrimination from workman to workman inasmuch as some workmen have been given disproportionate increase in their wages whereas others did not get even a proportionate increase in accordance with the formula adopted by the Punjab Government.
- (iii) Annual increments of workmen in some of the categories have been reduced.
- (iv) Sex has been discriminated against inasmuch as the pay scales of women workmen have not been revised at all.
- (v) Allowance of Rs. 15/- which sweepers used to get has been withdrawn.
- (vi) Last but not the least in vehemence is the contention that general principle adopted by the respondent management was merger of basic pay with dearness pay to which was added in some cases another sum of Rs. 20 to make the total as a basic wage to which workmen of a particular category would be entitled whereas the same formula has not been followed in other categories and that scales of some of the categories have not even been revised though in this regard no specific instance could be pointed out except that bald statement of Shri Mohinder Singh Toggar, A.W.100 was referred to.

There is no manner of doubt and it is so conceded on behalf of the management that in some cases rates as revised by the respondent management are less beneficial to the workmen than those adopted by the Punjab Government. The common feature of the revised wage structure is that dearness pay has been included in the basic pay to make it the newly re-constituted basic start in every category of service but in quite a few cases both the Punjab Government and the respondent management, the starting basic pay has been fixed even below what it would come to by adding dearness pay to the original basic pay. Another anomaly created by the respondent is that in another set of cases of different categories they have reduced the starting pay to even less than what the State Government has fixed. Instances in this regard as cited before me and not challenged by the management are to be found in the document, Ext. R/13, produced by the management and a similar copy has been filed as annexure 'A' with the claim statement of the workmen. I shall briefly refer to some of those instances.

At item No. 2.7(f) of S. No. 4, the case of an Operator Air Conditioning Refrigeration is dealt with. By the inclusion of dearness pay as shown in column 5, the start should have been at Rs. 130/- but the Punjab Government reduced it to Rs. 120/- while increasing the amount of annual increment by fixing efficiency bars and taking the maximum to Rs. 250/- as against Rs. 160/- to which it would have normally come by the inclusion of dearness pay as shown in the column 5. The Board has still reduced it to Rs. 110/- as basic and fixed the maximum at Rs. 180/-

S. No. 5, item No. 2.8(c): This item deals with the case of Superintendent Water Works employed for Plants of different capacities. 2.8(c) deals with a Superintendent required to operate a Plant of smaller size than given in 2.8(a) and 2.8(b). The Punjab Government adopted as new basic pay by including the dearness pay but the respondent has reduced it to Rs. 120/- and they have also reduced maximum to Rs. 250/- instead of Rs. 300/- as fixed by the Punjab Government. The amounts of increments as admissible to the workmen have also been reduced by the respondent.

S. No. 8, item No. 2.13: For a workman in the category of a Template Maker the basic pay as revised comes to Rs. 140/- and the Punjab Government adopted the same. The respondent, however, reduced it to Rs. 120/- and also the maximum to Rs. 250/- as against Rs. 200/- fixed by the Punjab Government.

S. No. 10, item No. 2.17: Erection, Steel structure: A workman in the category of Erector should be entitled to the starting basic pay of Rs. 140/- if the principle of inclusion of the dearness pay with the original basic pay were to be followed. The Punjab Government has done so whereas the respondent fixes start at Rs. 120/-. The amount of increment has been raised though after crossing efficiency bar.

S. No. 51: Operator (Gas Producer Plant): The Punjab Government has fixed scale of Rs. 100-4-140/5-160 but the respondent has reduced it to Rs. 80-2-90/3-120. No principle is discernable in reducing the basic wage to Rs. 80/- in comparison to that fixed by the Punjab Government.

S. No. 71, clause 2.101 Shunter: The anomaly introduced in the case of an operator referred to in S. No. 51 has also been introduced in the case of a shunter referred to at S. No. 71, clause 2.101. The Punjab Government in the revised scale fixed the basic wage of such workmen as Rs. 100/- but the respondent has reduced it to Rs. 80/- and also reduced maximum to Rs. 120/- against Rs. 160/- as fixed by the Punjab Government. The rate of increment too has been reduced.

S. No. 82, clause 2.112-Assistant Way Inspector: The Punjab Government fixed the new scale at Rs. 160-10-280/15-400 but the respondent has reduced it to Rs. 140-6-170/8-210/10-300. I again do not find any justification for not adopting the Punjab pay scales in the following categories:

S. No. 29, clause 2.47

S. No. 30, clause 2.48

S. No. 33, clause 2.53

S. No. 34, clause 2.54

S. No. 35, clause 2.55

S. No. 44, clause 2.65 etc. etc.

The same is true in the case of Driller Foreman given at S. No. 93, item No. 2.136. The Punjab Government after inclusion of the dearness pay has fixed for this category of workmen the scale of Rs. 200-10-280/15-430/20-450 but the respondent management has reduced it to Rs. 160-10-280/15-400.

There is yet another class of anomalous cases referred to at S. No. 14, clause 2.26, S.No. 15, clause 2.27, S. No. 16, clause 2.28 S. No. 31 clause 2.49, S. No. 32 clause 2.50, S. No. 36 clause 2.56. It appears that in all these cases besides adding dearness pay to the basic pay for fixing the new basic pay the Punjab Government added another Rs. 10/- to give relief to workmen of these categories and the respondent also adopted the same. The case of the workmen is that a uniform yard stick should have been followed for every category and re-construction of the wage structure based on some such basic principle instead of arbitrary criteria. There are cases where the starting wages have been fixed at even lower than the original basic wages and the dearness pay has not been added at all. My attention has been invited to S. No. 9, clause 2.33, S. No. 20, clause 2.34, S. No. 21 clause 2.35 and I quite agree and it is clear from the scales stated in column No. 4 as well that the original basic pay was Rs. 100/- to which if the dearness pay is added the starting pay would have been fixed at Rs. 190/- but instead it has been fixed Rs. 140/- both by the Punjab Government as well as by the respondent. Here the respondents have followed the Punjab Government whereas in some other cases they did not adopt latter's wage structure. Same is true of S. Nos. 20 and 21.

Reference needs to be made to S. No. 29, clause 2.47 where even dearness pay has not been added to fix the revised basic wages and original basic pay of Rs. 120/- is allowed to continue.

The workmen have drawn my attention to instances where a sum of Rs. 20/- extra has been added to the figure of basic pay to which already stands added the dearness pay. So is shown in Ext. R/11, items Nos. 2.20, 2.25, 2.123, 2.150, 2.155, 2.192. It is urged that in a few cases even increments have been reduced and reliance in this respect is placed on items No. 2.10, 2.26, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.33, 2.35 and 2.60 of the statement Ext. R/13. No doubt the annual increments have been reduced from what the workmen were entitled to earlier in the original pay scale but it must not be forgotten that initial wages have been increased in all these cases and the scale fixed is higher than what was before in the case of Shift Engineer referred to at item No. 2.10. The original pay scale in this case was Rs. 150-15-225/15-300 but the Punjab Government enhanced it to Rs. 200-10-280/15-430-20-450 and the respondent has also adopted the same. It is to be noticed that while increment has been reduced the same has at a later stage been increased when efficiency bar at Rs. 430/- is reached. No injustice is done to the workmen by this change. One of the criteria, of course, has to be that work-charged staff have not to be put higher than a regular workman by the Punjab Government. It is incorrect that in all the cases cited in this regard increments have been reduced but in some cases it is, of course, less. Take the case covered by item No. 2.33. The original basic pay was Rs. 150-10-250 and by including dearness pay the start would be Rs. 190/-. The respondent administration has, however, reduced it to Rs. 140/-. The annual increment was initially Rs. 10/- but it has now been changed to Rs. 6/- though on reaching efficiency bar at Rs. 210/- the workmen will be entitled to get the same increment of Rs. 10/- as he was hitherto getting. By and large not much grievance can be made of such changes if otherwise the revision is rational and meets the object of which the revision is made.



A large number of witnesses were examined by the workmen to prove various anomalies in the revised pay structure as referred to above though all this was a futile exercise when the whole picture is clear from documents produced and admitted by both the parties. Shri Birbal, A.W. 12, joined service with the respondent as Foreman though earlier he started his services with Bhakra Dam in 1949 as an Overseer. As Foreman he used to draw before the impugned revision a wage of Rs. 300/- in the grade of 300-550 when Sub-Divisional Officer used to draw Rs. 250-750. On revision the Sub-Divisional Officer should be getting Rs. 400-1100 whereas the grade of the witness is fixed at Rs. 400-650. Shri Dhani Ram, A.W. 13, Shri Parkash Chand, A.W. 14, Shri Dharam Pal, Compressor, A.W. 15, Shri Baldev Singh, A.W. 16, Shri Kashmiri Lal, Mechanic, A.W. 17, Shri Tarsem Lal, Turner, A.W. 18, Shri Bhagat Ram, Driller, A.W. 19, Shri Bhanu Ram, Driller, A.W. 20, Shri Ram Asra, Welder, A.W. 21, Shri Sohan Lal, Foreman Special, A.W. 24, Shri Ishwar Chand, Charge-man, Special, A.W. 25, Shri Anant Ram, Mill Right Fitter, A.W. 26, Shri Prem Kumar, partner, A.W. 27, Shri Bansi Lal, Patner Operator, A.W. 28, Shri Virender Lal, junior electrician, A.W. 29, Shri Romesh Chander, Electrician, A.W. 30, Shri Parshotam Dass, Painter, A.W. 31, Shri Thaker Dass, Operator Dam Driller, A.W. 32, Shri Dilabar Singh, Drag Machine Operator, A.W. 33, Shri Ram Pal Dogra, Shovel Operator, Special, A.W. 34, Shri Jagan Nath, Pump Operator, A.W. 35 and similarly other witnesses going upto A.W. 107 all of whom are workmen of different categories have their own grievances in regard to the fixation of their scale of wages but the burden of their evidence is to point out anomalies which I have already classified above. Shri Narinder Pal Sharma, General Secretary of Beas Sutlej Link Workers Union appeared as A.W. 108. He has deposed to the high cost of living and non-availability of essential commodities to the workmen particularly to those employed in the field. He describes the revision of grades and scales of the work-charged as irrational and un-reasonable. It was mentioned by him that no criteria or uniform yard stick was applied by the management in revising the scales. He has in his statement made a reference to some specific cases also to substantiate his assertion about the irrationality of the instant revision of grades. Shri Mohinder Singh Togger, President of Beas Sutlej Link Workers Union appeared as A.W. 109. The only relief sought by him is the removal of the anomalies in respect of different categories of work-charged employees and enforcement of the revision w.e.f. 1-2-1968. The management has amongst other documents placed on record statements of the revised scales of different categories of work-charged establishment in the States of Punjab (Ext. R/12), Rajasthan (Ext. R/18, Ext. R/19, Ext. R/20), Himachal Pradesh (Ext. R/1 and Ext. R/2), Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board (Ext. R-8/1 and R-8/2), Bhakra Management Board (Ext. R/7), National Building Construction Corporation (Ext. R/3, Ext. R/4, Ext. R/5 and Ext. R/6) and Hindustan Construction Co. (Ext. R/9). Ext. R/6 is the letter dated 4-3-1970 from the Finance Secretary, Punjab, addressed to the General Manager of the respondent administration wherein it is stated that pay scale of work-charged posts have been equated to those of the regular staff and that wherever the pay scale of work-charged posts were found to be higher than the grades of the regular ones those will be revised to bring them to the level of the regular staff. There is, however, a rider to the effect that the said revision would be introduced only if employees of both the classes possess same qualifications. Reference to Ext. R/11 and Ext. R/13 has already been made and they contain the comparative statements of the revised pay scales of different categories of employees common to both Punjab and Beas Sutlej Link project. Oral evidence of the management is comprised of the statements of Shri K. R. Binakar, Executive Engineer, Nangul Township, R.W. 1, Superintending Engineer, B. & R., R.W. 2, Superintending office of the Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh, R.W. 3, Shri Rameshwar Dass, Head Draftsman, office of the Executive Engineer Irrigation Branch, Haryana, R.W. 4, Shri S. Seimash Chander Ayar, Dy. Director Labour Bureau, Simla, R.W. 5, Shri D. R. Nayar Public Health Department, Union Territory Chandigarh, R.W. 6, Shri S.C. Dhawan, Chief Administrator, New Delhi, R.W. 7, Shri Inderjit Handa, Welfare Officer, R.W. 8, Shri R. K. Bhasin, Executive Engineer, R.W. 9, Shri Naresh Handa of Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board, R.W. 10, Shri V. V. Desai, Branch Manager, Hindustan Construction Co., Delhi, R.W. 11, Shri B. K. Batra, Assistant Design Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Department, R.W. 12,

D. D. Parbhakar, Executive Engineer, Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar, R.W. 13, Shri Dharamvir, Superintendent, Beas Construction Board, New Delhi, R.W. 14, Shri Jeet Singh, clerk, office of the General Manager, Beas Dam, Talwara, R.W. 15, Shri R. P. Khurana, Assistant Accounts Officer, Beas Sutlej Link, Sundernagar, R.W. 16, Shri B. K. Mukerjee, Superintending Engineer Administration, R.W. 17 and Shri Rattan Lal, Personnel Officer of the respondent Project R.W. 18.

In the matter of revision of wages, the evidence of none of the witnesses for the management is helpful inasmuch as no suggestion is made therein about any principle that has been followed in revising the grades. Shri Binakar, R.W. 1, only states that the Project has given the same scale of pay to their workmen as is being given by the Punjab Government to their employees and that prior to re-organisation of States in 1966, both Bhakra Dam and Beas Sutlej Link were treated as Projects of Punjab Government. Equally is un-helpful the statement of R.W. 2, Superintending Engineer, Punjab who has deposed that from 6th February, 1970, the scales of pay of work-charged staff in Punjab have been brought at par with those of the regular employees. R.W. 3, Shri Sant Ram, Superintendent, has produced statement Ext. R/1, showing the grades of work-charged staff as were revised on 16-2-1970. In cross-examination he admitted that regular employees of his State were given pay scales as those of regular employees of Punjab Government and for revising the pay scales the pattern of Punjab Government was followed. R.W. 4, Shri Romeshwar Dass, Head Draftsman, deposed that Common Schedule of Rates of the Work-charged staff is the same as is maintained in the State of Punjab, Shri S. Seimas Chander Ayar, R.W. 5, has only given information about the Consumers' Price Index Number for industrial workers at Amritsar and in Himachal Pradesh. Shri S. C. Dhawan, R.W. 7, is from the National Building Construction Corporation, which is a Central Government undertaking. He has produced a copy of the Rules, Ext. R/3, relating to scales of pay of its workmen and further deposed that work-charged staff are also employed in their undertaking. Shri R. K. Bhasin, Executive Engineer, Bhakra Management Board, R.W. 9, produced a statement Ext. R/7 showing pay scales of work-charged employees working under the control of that Board. Shri V. K. Batra, R.W. 12, deposed only to the effect that the pay scales of work-charged employees working in the Irrigation Department of the Punjab Government have been revised w.e.f. 16-2-1970 though as observed above, the State Government afterwards made the revised grades operative w.e.f. 1-2-1968. Shri Parbhakar, Executive Engineer of the respondent Project, R.W. 13, proved Ext. R/10, and admitted that while revising scales of wages, the pattern of Punjab Government was followed. To similar effect is the statement of Shri Dharamvir, Superintendent of the office of the Board at Delhi. He deposes that revision of pay scales took place for the first time w.e.f. 1-1-1970 and the pattern of the Punjab State Government was followed. Shri Jit Singh R.W. 15, is a clerk from the office of the General Manager, Beas Dam, Talwara. He proved statements, Ext. R/11 to Ext. R/13 and also Ext. R/14, Ext. R/16 and Ext. R/17. No help can be derived from the statement of Shri R. P. Khurana, R.W. 16, Asstt. Accounts Officer of the respondent Project. The relevant part of his statement is that since 1-1-1970 the pay scales were revised and that employees were being given benefit of House Rent Allowance, ad-hoc dearness allowance and hazardous allowance etc. Hazardous allowance, according to him, is not paid to regular employees. Shri Mukerji, R.W. 17 is the Superintending Engineer Administration and most directly concerned with the Project. In regard to the pay scales, his statement is that they were revised in 1945, in 1953, in 1962, in 1966 and finally w.e.f. 1-1-1970. The pay scales, according to the witness were fixed under instructions issued by the Bhakra Control Board. He concedes that certain anomalies were created as a result of revision of scales of wages and because of merger of dearness pay in the basic pay. He further admits that as a result of the said revision, employees of some categories have suffered a loss. Shri Rattan Lal, Personnel Officer, R.W. 18 again makes a statement on similar lines as other witnesses, it being admitted by him that Punjab pattern was followed and that grades were fixed by getting guidance from the report of the Punjab Pay Commission. It is to be found in his statement that while fixing pay of work-charged employees, the dearness pay has been merged in the basic pay.

A resume of the entire evidence of the management leads to the following conclusions :—

- (i) There are anomalies in the revised pay scales which need to be removed and that by revision of grades some of the workmen have suffered losses.
- (ii) The broad principle that has been followed is that dearness pay has been merged with the basic pay in order to fix the new basic pay of any category of workmen.
- (iii) That in respect of the workmen referred to in the Common Schedule of Rates, the Punjab pattern has been followed and that for other categories as well not covered by the said Common Schedule of Rates, guidance was had from the Punjab pattern.
- (iv) That the grades were revised w.e.f. 1-4-1970 though subsequently the Punjab Government revised them from a back date w.e.f. 1-2-1968.

Shri Pyare Lal Berry, of Beas Sutlej Karamchari Sangh did contend that the entire wage structure be revised in view of the high price rise and increase in the average consumer price index number so that a workman is assured a need based living wage. A living wage is good as an ideal to be achieved but in the prevailing economic conditions an endeavour can be made only to secure a fair wage. No doubt the economic up-lift of the working class has to be borne in mind in the interest of industrial peace and greater production but the financial capacity of the employer cannot be ignored. There is no evidence to show that a structure as evolved after the revision of wages of the various grades falls short of a fair wage except that certain anomalies have been stressed and sought to be removed. Equally no data is available on the record about the financial implications of an over-all revision and rather re-construction of the wage structure. As a matter of fact no constructive suggestions have been made as to how the wage structure is to be or ought to have been re-constituted. I shall, therefore, broadly speaking accept the wage structure except that as urged on behalf of the workmen the anomalies be removed and some proper rationale introduced in the matter of the revision of the wages keeping the structure almost the same. I cannot re-concile myself with the idea that when Punjab pattern is being followed in principle why there should be any deviation in a few isolated cases even. The management had indeed no answer to this contention of the workmen. One of the established guiding rule adopted in the Punjab pattern and followed by the respondent management is that in fixing the revised basic wages of any category or trade the dearness pay should be merged with the initial original wages and this has, of course, been done in large number of cases, but why not in every case. Any other feature which seems to be open to criticism is that while fixing the new basic wage why should in any category or trade a workman should suffer in his emoluments or that the basic wage be fixed at an amount less than resulting from the merger of the initial wages with dearness pay. If for any trade or category, the Punjab Government has reduced the revised basic wages from what they would normally come to on the merger of the original basic wages with dearness pay, there is no reason why the respondent management should adopt such revision to the prejudice of the workmen when in several other cases it has not literally followed the Punjab pattern. The mere fact that it will affect only the new entrants is no ground for reducing the basic wage as after all in the present times of high price rise and non-availability of essential commodities no rule of social justice can permit that a new entrant should not get proper wages. There is yet another anomaly worth noticing. In a few cases the management has fixed the new basic wages not only at the total amount of initial basic wage and dearness pay but by adding another Rs. 20/-. No reasons are discernable in the wage structure for such additions in a few cases and not in others nor has the management been able to suggest any in the course of the arguments. The workmen, on the other hand, strenuously urged that for every category of workmen Rs. 20/- should be added. I do agree with the management that the workmen cannot have the best of all the States and choose for themselves those scales of wages from Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab or other public undertakings as may suit them. At the same time anomalies have been pointed out above and the

management is not in a position to explain them satisfactorily nor has any evidence been led to show that their approach was not arbitrary but based on a consideration of some set principles or rationale. In such a situation, I direct that the anomalies be removed and grades of different categories revised where necessary bearing in mind the following principles :—

- (i) In no case the revised basic pay of any trade or category should be less than what it comes to on the merger of original basic pay and the dearness pay.
- (ii) The Punjab pattern of revised grades be followed but in no case it should be so done where that works to the prejudice of a workman in the matter of fixation of pay scales.
- (iii) Wherever the amalgamation of the initial basic pay and the dearness pay comes to Rs. 100/ or less, a sum of Rs. 10/- should be further added in fixing the revised basic pay. In all other cases a sum of Rs. 5/- should be so added as such a course will sufficiently tend to neutralise the affect of the price rise.

I further direct that the process of revision in the light of the above observations be completed within six months from the publication of the award and that the revised pay grades will be effective from 1-2-1968 from which date the Punjab Government has given relief to its own work-charged employees. In the case of workmen of Unit No. II, I have already directed that the revised pay scales will be operative from 1-2-1968 and there is no reason to discriminate between the two units of the same project.

There is no merit in the submission of the workmen that women have been discriminated as beyond dispute their emoluments have been raised and that class of labour mostly consisting of Tibetans is not such which can be categorised for fixation of a regular pay scale. I equally find no substance in the half-hearted contention that the allowance of the sweepers has been withdrawn nor is any such plea related to the question of revision of wage structure.

#### Issue No. 3: Accident and Retrenchment Compensation to workmen drawing over Rs. 500/- P.M.

The demand of the workmen is that I as an adjudicator of industrial disputes should declare that employees of the respondent management drawing total emoluments above Rs. 500-P.M. and not falling within the definition of "workman" as given in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Act No. 8 of 1923) should be entitled to compensation in eventualities to which the said Act is applicable. This demand is based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour as contained in para 13.22 of its report. A suggestion is made in the report that all workmen including supervisors employed in the occupations covered under the aforesaid Act should be eligible without any wage limit for compensation for work-injury. I am afraid, it will be beyond the scope of my powers as a Tribunal howsoever wide they may be in the matter of administration of social justice. By granting any such relief I shall, in my opinion, be assuming the functions of the legislature which has in its wisdom restricted the categories of the workmen who can claim compensation in cases of work injury. It is for the Parliament to amend the Act or make any other legislation accepting, in toto or in modification or rejecting the said recommendations of the National Commission on Labour. The representatives of the people will have then an opportunity to advance their view points in this regard. Moreover, there is no material before me on which I can base a finding even if I were to attempt to seize such a jurisdiction. The bald statements of the witnesses for the workmen are of no assistance. The claim under this head is thus without any substance and must be rejected.

#### Issue No. 4: Gratuity.

It is urged by the workmen that the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (Act 39 of 1972) has been made applicable to a certain class of the workmen on the Project whereas the others cannot benefit under this Act. The staff as employed in the Project is divisible into two classes, workshop staff

and the field staff. Workshops are registered as factories and to every factory, the Payment of Gratuity Act is applicable. The argument of the workmen is that non-factory staff have to work under heavy odds and great hazards and it is, therefore, but fair to them that they should also be entitled to payment of gratuity. I quite agree and have seen for myself that workmen particularly those employed in the digging and construction of channels are exposed to sufficient hazards but that is no argument for the applicability of the Payment of Gratuity Act when they are paid hazardous allowance. It is for the Central Government to decide whether to apply the Payment of Gratuity Act to any class of employees or not by issue of a notification under section 3(c) of the said Act and not for me to extend that Act to the non-factory staff of the respondent establishment. The claim of the workmen has, therefore, no merit and is dismissed.

The Reference stands disposed of as indicated above and there is no order as to costs.

Date : 15-5-1974

H. R. SODHI, Presiding Officer  
Chandigarh  
[No. 4 '86/70 I R III]

New Delhi, the 4th June, 1974

**S.O. 1479.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Orissa Mining and Engineering Company, Contractor in Thakurani Iron Ore Mine of Messrs Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited, Post Office Barbil, District Keonjhar (Orissa) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th May, 1974.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL— CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 4 of 1968

Present: Shri B. S. Tripathi, Presiding Officer,

Parties : Management of M/s. Orissa Mining & Engineering company, the Contractors in Thakurani Iron Ore Mines of M/s. Orissa Mineral Development Co. Limited P. O. Barbil, Dist. Keonjhar, (Orissa).

AND

Their workmen represented by Barbil Worker's Union, P. O. Barbil, Dist. Keonjhar.

Appearances:— For Employers — (1) Shri R. K. Nair.  
(2) Shri M. K. Pal, Partner of Mining Engineering Co, Contractor.

For Workmen— Shri J. R. Dash, General Secretary, Barbil Workers' Union, P. O. Barbil, Dist. Keonjhar.

Industry : Iron Ore. State : Orissa  
Dhanbad, the 18th May, 1974

#### AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 made by the Central Government to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad by their Order No. 24/34/67-I R J dated the 8th December, 1967. The disputes referred for adjudication, mentioned in the schedule annexed to the reference are extracted below:—

#### SCHEDULE

1. Whether the demand of the workmen of M/s. Orissa Mining & Engineering Company, Contractors of Thakurani Iron Ore Mines of M/s. Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited, P. O. Barbil, Dist. Keonjhar (Orissa) for implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Industry is justified? If so, to what relief are they entitled?
2. Whether the management of Orissa Mining & Engineering Company, Contractors of Thakurani Iron Ore Mines of M/s. Orissa Minerals Development Co. Limited, P. O. Barbil, Dist. Keonjhar (Orissa), is justified in retrenching the following 636 workmen

with effect from the respective dates mentioned against them? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

(The names of 636 workmen mentioned in the schedule of reference are noted in separate sheets annexed to this award and form part of the award).

2. The reference was received in the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad on 16-12-1967 where it was registered as reference No. 74 of 1967. Subsequently the reference was transferred by the Central Government to this Tribunal for adjudication as per their Order No. 20/8/67-I.R.I dated the 30th July, 1968. The records were received in this Tribunal on 6-8-1968 when the reference was re-numbered as reference No. 4 of 1968. The industrial disputes in question were sponsored by Barbil Workers' Union and the same union prosecuted the present reference before the Tribunal on behalf of the workmen. The written statement of the workmen was received in the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad on 17-5-1968 and the written statement of the employers was received in this Tribunal on 26-10-68. It appears from the records that during the conciliation proceeding started on the basis of the industrial dispute raised by Barbil Workers' Union, notice was issued also to M/s. Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited (to be named hereafter as O.M.D.C.). The representatives of the said company took part in the conciliation proceeding. On 28-10-68 the workmen made a prayer to the Tribunal to implead O.M.D.C. as a party to the present proceeding, whereupon notice to show cause was issued to the said company as to why the prayer of the workmen shall not be allowed. On 29-1-69 O.M.D.C. showed cause objecting to the prayer made by the workmen. The matter was heard and decided by my predecessors in office, who as per his Order dated 21-6-69 impleaded O.M.D.C. as a party to the present proceeding and directed the company to file written statement. As against this order of the Tribunal O.M.D.C. went up in writ application to the Hon'ble High Court of Patna in C.W.J.C. No. 732 of 1969. The writ application was finally disposed of by their Lordships of Patna High Court as per their judgement and order dated the 29th July 1971. By that order their Lordships quashed the order of the Tribunal impleading O.M.D.C. in the present proceeding. Thus the only parties in the reference in question are M/s. Orissa Mining & Engineering Company (to be referred hereafter as O.M.P.C.), the Contractors of O.M.D.C., and their workmen, described above.

3. O.M.D.C. are the owners of a mine, commonly known as 'Thakurani Iron Ore Mine'. The said company appointed O.M.E.C. as Contractors under them for the purpose of extraction of iron ore from the said mine and the contractors in their turn appointed workmen under them for the purpose of raising iron ores from that mine according to the terms of the contract between them and O.M.D.C. The workmen detailed in the scheduled of reference, who have been retrenched from service, besides others were employed by O.M.E.C. for raising iron ores from Thakurani Iron Ore Mine. During the continuance of the aforesaid raising contract the Ministry of Labour & Employment of the Government of India set up a Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry. The Board submitted their final report dated 15-2-67 recommending wage structure framed by them for the workmen of the Iron Ore Mining Industry in India. After the submission of the final report by the Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry, the Barbil Workers' Union on behalf of the workmen employed by O.M.E.C. in Thakurani Iron Ore Mine made a demand for implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board. Before the submission of the final report the Wage Board recommended interim wage increase to the workmen on two occasions which the Government of India accepted. O.M.E.C., the Contractors in Thakurani Iron Ore Mine, also granted interim wage increase to their workmen in the said mine as recommended by the Wage Board and accepted by the Central Govt. The final recommendation by the Wage Board regarding the wage structure of the workmen as framed by them was not however implemented by O.M.E.C.

4. The case of the union is that when the demand for implementation of the final recommendation of the Wage Board regarding the wages of the workmen of Thakurani Iron Ore Mine was made the said contractors retrenched about 700 workmen, including the workmen concerned, and paid to them the retrenchment compensation on the enrolments drawn on the date of retrenchment. The demand of

the union to pay emoluments and retrenchment compensation according to the recommendation of the Wage Board of the Iron Ore Mining Industry was not acceded to by O.M.E.C., the contractors. The union, thereafter, filed a dispute before the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) for conciliation in the matter of implementation of the final recommendation of the Wage Board with respect to the wage structure of the workmen of Thakurani Iron Ore Mine and for wrongful retrenchment of the workmen by O.M.E.C. The conciliation proceeding ended with a failure report resulting in the present reference by the Central Govt. The union submits that O.M.D.C., the owners of the mine, have implemented the final recommendations of the Wage Board with respect to the workmen directly appointed by them in Thakurani Iron Ore Mines, whereas the contractors in that iron ore mine, namely, O.M.E.C., have not implemented the final recommendations of the Wage Board, which amounted to discrimination and that in any case O.M.E.C. are bound to implement the final recommendations of the Wage Board. The prayer accordingly is to answer the issues referred by the Central Government to the Tribunal in favour of the workmen.

5. The case of the employers, O.M.E.C., is that O.M.D.C. appointed them as raising contractors binding by an agreement which provides for termination of the contract by giving one month's notice on either side. It is said that O.M.D.C. engage non-productive workmen (not engaged in extracting iron ore) directly and the productive workmen are mainly recruited through the contractors. The contractors are to maintain labour strength under them from time to time on despatch programme of O.M.D.C. to the importing steel factories. From October '67 there was heavy reduction in monthly despatch and there was already sufficient stock at the iron ore mines to cover up 9 months' despatch @11000 tons per month and there was also acute financial stringency of the employers. On account of these, it is alleged, the O.M.E.C. had to make retrenchment of workmen working under them. The employers state that as there was reasonable increase in their contractual rate by O.M.D.C. twice, the contractors implemented first and second interim wage increases in the wages of the workmen as recommended by the Wage Board, but there has been no increase in the contractual rate after the final report by the Wage Board was submitted. The employers submit that as they have no capacity to pay to the workmen working under them according to the final recommendation of the Wage Board, the demand of the workmen in this regard should be held as unjustified. The prayer of the employers, accordingly, is to answer the reference in favour of the employers and against the workmen.

6. On 28-9-72 a petition was filed on behalf of the employers raising objection to the maintainability of the reference and the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to decide the same. It was alleged that the disputes referred to the Tribunal for adjudication are not industrial disputes inasmuch as the concerned workmen directly or through their union at no stage raised the disputes in question with their employers, O.M.E.C. It was alleged further that the Central Government while making the reference did not implead O.M.D.C. as a party to it, though it is a necessary party in the present proceeding and in the conciliation proceeding O.M.D.C. was one of the parties, and in that view of the matter also the reference made by the Central Government is incompetent and void. I pointed out on 28-9-72 to the representatives of both the parties that these objections have not been raised in the written statement of the employers and it was too late to entertain such objections. Sri J. R. Dash, Secretary of the union submitted on behalf of the workmen to entertain the said objections, though filed late. Accordingly the above objections raised by the employers, O.M.E.C., were entertained with the observation that these objections would be decided along with other issues between the parties in the same award (vide order No. 37 dated 26-9-72 in the order-sheet of the proceeding of this reference).

7. Both the parties have filed documents which have been marked as exhibits either on formal proof being dispensed with or on admission of the opposite party. The documents exhibited on the side of the employers are Exts. M-1 to M-32. Out of them Exts. M-1 to M-5 have been exhibited on formal proof being dispensed with by the workmen. The remaining documents for the employers have been exhibited on the admission of the workmen. The documents exhibited on the side of the workmen are Exts. W-1 to W-11, out

of which Exts. W-1 to W-6 have been exhibited on formal proof being dispensed with by the employers and remaining documents have been exhibited on their admission. I may mention at this place that at the time of hearing or at the time of argument neither party has challenged the genuineness or the correctness of the statements made in the documents of either party which have been marked on formal proof being dispensed with. On behalf of the employers no oral evidence was adduced, whereas the workmen examined only one witness on their side, namely, WW-1 Sri D. K. Bose, Mines Superintendent of O.M.D.C. at Barbil. I shall refer to the evidence adduced by the parties, if and when occasion for the same will arise in course of the award.

8. There are two items in the reference that has been made by the Central Government to the Tribunal for adjudication. Item No. 2 relates to the justification or otherwise of the retrenchment of 636 workmen mentioned in the schedule by the employers, namely O.M.F.C., and if not justified to what relief the workmen are entitled. It appears that during the pendency of the reference a settlement was arrived at between O.M.E.C. & Barbil Workers' Union Barbil, with respect to the dispute regarding the retrenchment of the aforesaid 636 workmen and on some other matters, which are not relevant for the purpose of the present proceeding. Ext. M-1 is the copy of the settlement in question which was arrived at on 16-2-68. The representatives of both the parties signed the document containing the terms of the settlement. The recital in paragraph 3 in Ext. M-1 is relevant for the purpose of the present case and it runs as follows:—

"That it is further agreed by the representatives of the Barbil Workers' Union and the management of O.M. & E. Company, that the Industrial Tribunal case Ref. No. 74 of 1967 pending before the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, the representatives of Barbil Workers' Union will make a move to withdraw in regard to issue No. 2 of Ref. 74 of 1967 of the above pending case if possible. Otherwise they have further agreed not to drag on the said matter i.e. issue No. 2 of Ref. No. 74 of 1967."

At the time of hearing the representatives of both the parties accepted the settlement said above and submitted that both the parties abide by the terms thereof. Sri J. R. Dash, General Secretary of Barbil Workers' Union submitted that in view of the settlement arrived at on 15-2-68, said above the workmen do not press Item No. 2 of the reference and pleaded that 'no dispute' award may accordingly be passed with respect to this issue. Sri R. K. Nair on behalf of the employer joined with Sri J. R. Dash in the above submission. After considering the facts and circumstances on record the submission made by the parties appears to be reasonable and I accept the same. It comes to this, therefore, that there will be 'no dispute' award with respect to Item No. 2 of the reference and I pass award accordingly with respect to the same.

9. At the time of argument Sri R. K. Nair on behalf of the employers pressed the plea of non-maintainability of the reference raised by them for the first time on 28-9-72, already said above. I like to mention at the outset that in view of the facts on record there is no substance in the contention on behalf of the employers that no industrial dispute was raised by or on behalf of the concerned workmen with the employers prior to the reference made by the Govt. In this connection reference may be made to the letter dated 6-9-67 of the Secretary, Barbil Workers' Union to the Managing Partner of O.M.E.C. Ext. W-9 and the reply thereto of the Managing Partner of the said company to the General Secretary of the Union (vide letter dated 13-9-67 Ext. W-8). By their letter Ext. W-9 the Union wrote to the Managing Partner of O.M.E.C. to implement the final recommendations of the Wage Board alleging that the principal employers, namely O.M.D.C., had implemented the same and O.M.E.C. had already implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board so far as interim wage increase of the workmen was concerned. As said above, Ext. W-8 is the reply of the employers to the said demand. It cannot, therefore, be successfully, urged that there was no demand by the workmen for the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board prior to the reference made by the Government. The workmen got documents relating to the conciliation proceedings prior to the present

reference and also the failure report of the Conciliation Officer exhibited and they are Ext. W-1 to W-7. It appears from these documents that the concerned 636 workmen mentioned in the schedule of reference were retrenched from service by O.M.E.C. by instalment and as soon as there was retrenchment of the workmen, the union on behalf of the workmen raised industrial dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol. There was also demand for implementation of the final recommendations of the Wage Board. In the conciliation proceeding the representatives of O.M.E.C. participated and placed their view points before the Conciliation Officer. The conciliation proceeding ended in failure report Ext. W-1. It is true that prior to the dispute the workmen raised before the Conciliation Officer there was no direct demand made by them or by the union on their behalf with their employers, namely, O.M.E.C., in the matter of alleged wrongful retrenchment. However, the documents, referred to above, clearly show that the union on behalf of the workmen raised the dispute in question before the Conciliation Officer who served notice upon O.M.E.C. and O.M.D.C. in their turn gave their views in respect of the demand of the workmen before the Conciliation Officer and also participated in the conciliation proceeding. All these go to establish that in fact there was demand made by the union on behalf of the concerned workmen to their employers in respect of the wrongful retrenchment of the workmen through the Conciliation Officer. It is not necessary that the workmen will make the demand directly with their employers so as to make it an industrial dispute and in my opinion the demand by the workmen or by the union, on their behalf, to their employers through another agency, the Conciliation Officer in this case, will be sufficient to hold that the demand was there prior to the reference, so as to bring it within the definition of 'Industrial dispute' under Industrial Disputes Act.

10. In view of what I have said above it comes to this that prior to the reference in question an industrial dispute was raised by the workmen with their employers, O.M.E.C., with respect to the disputes referred by the Government for adjudication. There is thus no substance in the contention raised on behalf of the employers that the reference in question is bad in law and is ineffective and this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the reference as no industrial dispute was raised by the workmen with their employers prior to the reference. I find that the reference in question is a valid one and the Tribunal is competent to adjudicate upon it.

11. Another point urged by Shri R. K. Nair, on behalf of the employers, is that as O.M.D.C. was not made a party in the reference by the Government the reference is bad in law. There is no force in this contention as well. According to the opinion of the Central Government the industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. O.M.E.C., the Contractors in Thakurani Iron Ore Mine of M/s. O.M.D.C., and their workmen. Prima facie, therefore, M/s. O.M.D.C., cannot be a party to the reference in question. Apart from it, I have already pointed out above that O.M.D.C. was implicated as a party in the present proceeding by my predecessor-in-office and the Hon'ble High Court at Patna in a writ petition filed by O.M.D.C. quashed the order of the Tribunal in this regard. The workmen in their written statement in para 16 admit the relationship of master and servant existing between O.M.E.C. and their workmen and have alleged that O.M.E.C. is responsible for the payment according to the final recommendation of the Wage Board to its workmen. In view of this also O.M.D.C. could not be made a party to the present reference. I do not accordingly see anything wrong in not making O.M.D.C. a party in the reference by the Government. I reject the contention raised on behalf of O.M.E.C. that the reference is bad in law on that account.

12. Exts. M-31 & M-32 are the agreements on the basis of which O.M.E.C. were engaged as Raising Contractors in Thakurani Iron Ore by O.M.D.C. Ext. M-31 is dated 24-3-57 and Ext. M-32 is dated 6-2-62. The agreement Ext. M-32 was in operation when the disputes of the present case were raised and reference was made by the Central Government. One of the terms of contract embodied in para 19 of Ext. M-32 is that either party shall be at liberty to terminate this agreement upon giving to the other party

not less than 30 days' previous notice in writing in that behalf. On behalf of O.M.E.C. the submission is that the contract in question was terminated with effect from 15-3-69 by written notice given by O.M.E.C. to O.M.D.C. and the acceptance of the same by the latter Ext. M-26 is the copy of letter dated 15-2-69 from O.M.E.C. to O.M.D.C. informing the latter that the partnership firm of O.M.E.C. had been decided to be dissolved because of the disputes and differences among the partners and as such it was no longer possible for them to continue the work in pursuance of the contract agreement dated 6-2-62. O.M.D.C. were further informed that the said letter might be treated as 30 days' notice from 15-2-69 as per clause 19 of the contract agreement dated 6-2-62. In reply, O.M.D.C. by their letter dated 17-2-69 (Ext. M-27), informed O.M.E.C. that in view of the difficulties explained in their letter the O.M.D.C. accepted the termination notice and confirmed that O.M.E.C. would cease to work as Raising Contractor of O.M.D.C. with effect from 15-3-69. The correctness of the statements made in Exts. M-26 & M-27 is not denied by the workmen. On the other hand these 2 documents have been exhibited on the admission of the workmen. It comes to this, therefore, that the contract of O.M.E.C. for raising iron ore in Thakurani Iron Ore Mine on behalf of O.M.D.C. stood terminated with effect from 15-3-69. The submission on behalf of the employers O.M.E.C. is that in view of cessation of the operation of their raising contract, as pointed out above, they ceased to be employers in Thakurani Iron Ore and accordingly the relationship of employers and the workmen between O.M.E.C. and the concerned workmen ceased to exist with effect from 15-3-69. In that view of the matter the further submission on behalf of O.M.E.C. is that the reference to this Tribunal lapsed on and from 15-3-69 and the only alternative left for the Tribunal is to pass a 'no dispute' award in the present case. It is also submitted that on and from 15-3-69 the reference for adjudication ceased to be an industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act in as much as there was no relationship of employers and employees between the concerned parties and accordingly the Tribunal ceased to have jurisdiction to decide the reference.

13. At the time of argument the representative of the workmen conceded that the raising contract of O.M.E.C. in Thakurani Iron Ore terminated with effect from 15-3-69 but he challenged the correctness of the submission made on behalf of O.M.E.C. that the reference lapsed on account of the cessation of the raising contract or that the Tribunal lost jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the reference on account of the cessation of contract. There is great force in the above submission. In this connection reference may be made to the decision of their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the case of Pipraich Sugar Mills Limited and Pipraich Sugar Mills Mazdoor Union reported in A.I.R. 1957 Supreme Court 95, in which it has been held, among others, that the competency of the Government to make reference is subject to the condition that the industrial dispute arose out of an existing industry and the fact that the industry has since been closed shall have no effect on it. The competency of the Government to make a reference and the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to make award must, therefore, be determined with reference to the date on which the reference was made. If the industry was existing on the date of reference, and in fact it did exist in the present case, the reference is a valid one and the Industrial Tribunal gets jurisdiction to adjudicate upon it and the Industrial Tribunal would work out the rights which accrued to the parties prior to the closure of the business. It comes to this, therefore, that the reference of this case did not lapse and the Tribunal did not cease to have jurisdiction to adjudicate upon it as to the rights of the parties prior to 15-3-69 when O.M.E.C. ceased to be employers of the concerned workmen. Of course, on account of the closure of the business work out the rights of the parties relating to the reference of O.M.E.C. with effect from 15-3-69 the Tribunal will not work out the rights of the parties relating to the reference on and from 15-3-69 and the Tribunal will confine its decision to the period upto 14-3-69 only.

14. I have already recorded my decision regarding Item No. 2 of the reference. I now proceed to consider Item No. 1 which arises out of the refusal of O.M.E.C. to concede to the demand of their workmen to implement the final recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Industry. The reference is as to whether the demand of

the workmen for implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Industry is justified and if justified, what relief the workmen are entitled to.

15. Ext. M-6 is the Report of the Central Wage Board for the Iron Ore Mining Industry. The report is dated 15-2-67 with recommendation to give effect to it from 1-1-67. The Board was constituted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour & Employment by resolution No. WB-21(1)/62(1) dated the 3rd May, 1963 and it consisted of the Chairman besides six other members, two representing the employers, two representing the workmen of the Industry and two others were independent members. All the members of the Board were nominated by the Govt. Among others, one of the terms of reference to them was to work out a wage structure based on the principles of fair wage as set forth in the Report of the Committee on Fair Wages. Before submission of final recommendations, the Board recommended interim wage increase to the workmen of iron ore industry on two occasions. The recommendation for the grant of first interim wage increase was made by the Board in pursuance of the decision arrived at by the members in a meeting held on the 22nd November, 1963. This was subsequently revised and the re-drafted recommendations were made to the Government which the Government accepted and the Government requested the concerned employers to implement them expeditiously and to make payment of arrears also accordingly. The Wage Board made recommendations for grant of a second interim wage increase with effect from 1-4-66 and the Central Government accepted the recommendations and requested the employers to implement the same as early as possible. The Wage Board in their final report recommended wage structure of different categories of workmen of the iron ore industry on the principles of fair wage. They have recommended wage scales for different categories of workers and different classes of workmen and the scale is for the entire industry in the country and not for a particular region. Besides basic wages of the workers they have also recommended for payment of dearness allowance on certain principles laid down by them and also have recommended certain other fringe benefits for the workmen.

16. The case made out by the employers, namely, O.M.E.C. in their written statement is that they have implemented the first and second interim wage increase as recommended by the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry and they implemented the same on receipt of reasonable increase in their contractual rate twice from the principal employers, namely, O.M.D.C. As to the implementation of the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board the case made out by O.M.E.C. is that since there has been no reasonable increase in the existing contractual rate by O.M.D.C., they are not in a position to implement the recommendations. The O.M.E.C. has filed several correspondence between them and O.M.D.C. which purport to show that for the purpose of implementation of final recommendations of the wage Board the O.M.D.C. have not increased the contractual rate of O.M.E.C. they do not challenge the correctness of the decision arrived at by the wage Board in the matter of framing the wage structure of the workmen or the applicability of the recommendations to O.M.E.C. and the workmen working under them in the Thakurani Iron ore. The O.M.E.C. accepted the recommendations of the wage Board by implementing the interim wage increase on two occasions and their written statement in substance is that they accept on principle the final recommendations of the wage Board, but they are not in a position to implement the recommendations unless O.M.D.C. makes increase in the rate per tonne of iron ore raised by O.M.E.C. As such, it is submitted that the demand of workmen for implementation of the recommendations of wage Board should be held to be unjustified.

17. On behalf of the employers reliance has been placed on the decision of their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the case of workmen of Sri Bajrang Jute Mills Limited and employees of Sri Bajrang Jute Mills Limited reported in 1970(20) F.L.R.252. In this case the Central Government had constituted a wage Board for determining, among others a wage structure based on the principle of fair wage payable in the Jute Industry in the country. The wage Board submitted final recommendations fixing wage scales, dearness allowance etc., for all the employees working in all the Jute

Mills situated in the country, irrespective of the financial position of individual mills. The workmen of Sri Bajrang Jute Mills made a demand for implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board and the employers refused to implement the same and hence the reference was made to the Industrial Tribunal by the Central Government for an award about the justification or otherwise of the demand of the workmen for implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Jute Industry. The award was against the workmen and the workmen came up in Appeal before the Supreme Court against the award. Their Lordships in the said case took into consideration several aspects pointing out the infirmities in the recommendations of the Wage Board for applying the same to the particular Jute Mill. The infirmities, among others, were that the alleged representatives of the employers in the Wage Board were in fact not the representatives of the employers of the Jute Industry including the employers of the concerned Jute Mill, that the Wage Board made the wage structure applicable to all the workmen working in different Jute Mills in the entire country without giving importance to different conditions obtaining in different parts of the country in which different Jute Mills are situated and that the Wage Board did not consider the financial capacity of the Industry of particular unit or of the different units in a particular region in framing wage structure of the workmen. It was pointed out that the recommendations of the Wage Board for the jute industry was recommendatory in nature and in view of the infirmities pointed out above the demand of the workmen for implementation of the recommendation of the Wage Board was held not justified. Their Lordships, therefore, upheld the award of the Tribunal.

18. I may point out at the outset that the facts of the present case are distinguishable from the case before their Lordships in the ruling, quoted above. In the present case the employers accepted the recommendations of the Wage Board regarding the interim wage increase on two occasions and implemented the same and on principle also they accepted the final recommendations of the Wage Board. The binding character of the recommendations of the Wage Board in the present case upon the employers is not challenged and it is practically accepted, whereas in the case before their Lordships the employers did not accept the recommendations of the Wage Board.

19. I have already pointed out above that the recommendations of the Wage Board as to the interim wage increase of the workmen of two occasions, prior to submission of final report, were accepted and also implemented by the employers, namely, O.M.E.C. They also accepted the final recommendations of the Wage Board as per their report Ext. M-6 on principle. During conciliation proceeding, prior to the reference in question, the O.M.E.C. agreed to implement the final recommendations of the Wage Board. In this connection reference may be made to the statement of the Managing Partner of O.M.E.C. before the Conciliation Officer in the penultimate paragraph in the document Ext. W-5 dated 20-11-67 which is as follows—

“During the conciliation proceedings at Regional Labour Commissioner level we said clearly that we are ready to implement the Wage Board recommendations provided the contractee company (O.M.D.C. in this case) agrees to increase our rate reasonably to enable us for payment.....”.

The words within the brackets are mine. In view of the admitted facts aforesaid, the Industrial adjudication will not allow the employers namely, O.M.E.C., to turn round and say that the demand of the workmen for implementation of the Wage Board recommendations is unjustified, merely on the ground that at the time of implementation of interim wage increase the O.M.D.C. had increased their contractual rate and now they have not increased the rate further to enable the O.M.E.C. to implement the final recommendations of the Wage Board. The reason assigned by the employers is a matter between the O.M.E.C. and O.M.D.C. to which the workmen are not party and accordingly it must not stand on the way of the aforesaid demand of the workmen. The fact remains the employers agreed to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. They must not accordingly be allowed to resile from that position.



20. On behalf of the employers reliance is placed on the decision of their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the case of Express News Papers (Private) Ltd. Vs. the Union of India, reported in A.I.R. 1958 Supreme Court 578, in support of their submission that they must not be asked to implement the Wage Board recommendation on the ground of their financial incapacity to do so. The relevant decision in the said ruling is that in the matter of fixation of rates of wages of the workmen, which includes within its compass fixation of the scales of wages also, the capacity of the industry to pay is one of the essential circumstances to be taken into consideration, except in cases of bare subsistence or minimum wage which the employer is bound to pay, irrespective of such capacity. The above principle laid down by their Lordships is required to be considered while fixing the wages of the workmen. In the present case the employers have no quarrel as to the correctness of the rates of wages fixed and their applicability to the business of the employers. In view of this position, the consideration of the financial incapacity of the employers to implement the recommendation of the Wage Board becomes irrelevant. In my opinion, the decision in the case of Express News Papers (Private) Limited, said above, does not help the employers on the admitted facts pointed out above.

21. Apart from what has been said above, I like to mention here that the employers have not led evidence to show that prior to the date of final recommendation of the Wage Board and at the time the recommendations were made the financial condition of O.M.E.C. was such that they were unable to bear the burden of extra expenditure, if the recommendations of the wage Board are implemented. They have however filed their audited Balance Sheets, including profit and loss account, relating to the business in question for the years ending 31st March, 1967, 31st March, 1968 and 31st March, 1969 and they have been marked as Exts. M-28, M-29 and M-30 respectively on the admission of the workmen. I have already said above that the Wage Board was constituted in the year 1963 and it submitted its final report on 15-2-67 with recommendation to give effect to it from 1-1-67. The employers have not led evidence, oral or documentary, to show their financial condition in any year prior to the financial year 1966-67. From the Balance Sheet Ext. M-28 for the year 1966-67 it appears that in that year O.M.E.C. had a net profit of Rs. 52,598.94 paise and accordingly the business was then in an affluent condition. There is no evidence to show what would be the extent of financial burden of the employers in case of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board with effect from 1-1-67. In the absence of any such evidence it cannot be held that the O.M.E.C. was financially incapable to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board when it submitted its report and at the time it recommended to give effect to the same. On the contrary, the circumstances on record justify the conclusion that the wage structure framed was not in commensurate with the financial ability of the O.M.E.C. to meet the extra expenditure involved in implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board. My conclusion, in the circumstances, is that O.M.E.C. was financially capable to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board at the time the Wage Board recommended to give effect to it. The Balance Sheets for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 no doubt show that the O.M.E.C. incurred loss in business in those years. In my opinion, in view of the fact that the wage structure prepared by the Wage Board was in consonance with the financial capacity of the employers to implement the same, at the time it was prepared and was recommended to be effective, there is no justification for not implementing the same in the subsequent period on the ground of loss in business. There is another aspect which requires consideration. It is the admitted case of both the parties that O.M.D.C. had implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board with effect from 1-1-67 with respect to the workmen appointed by them in Thakurani Iron Ore. The case of the workmen is that if O.M.E.C. is allowed not to implement the said recommendations with respect to their workmen in the same iron ore mine, this will amount to discrimination among the workmen working in the same iron ore mine. There is great force in the above submission. O.M.E.C. accepts that O.M.D.C. has implemented the recommendations in Thakurani Iron Ore with respect to the workmen appointed by them directly but they submit that the workmen working

directly under O.M.D.C. are non-productive workmen whereas the workmen working under the Raising Contractors, namely, O.M.E.C., are engaged in the work of raising iron ore and are accordingly productive workmen. In my opinion the distinction sought to be made by O.M.E.C. between the productive and non-productive workmen in the matter under consideration is without substance. The fact remains that a certain group of workmen working in the iron ore mine in question have been enjoying the benefits according to the recommendations of the Wage Board, whereas the remaining workmen working in the same iron ore mine are being deprived of the same benefits. So clearly this is a case of discrimination which the industrial adjudication will not allow. In this view also the O.M.E.C. should implement the recommendations of the Wage Board. It comes to this, therefore, that the employers, namely O.M.E.C., must implement the recommendations of the Wage Board during the period from 1-1-67 upto 14-3-69 when the business of the employers was closed.

22. In view of the discussion made and the findings arrived at, my answer to Item No. I of the reference is that the demand of the workmen of Messrs Orissa Mining & Engineering Company, Contractors of Thakurani Iron Ore Mines of Orissa Mineral Development Company Limited, P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar (Orissa) for implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Industry is justified.

23. The next question that arises for consideration is what relief the workmen are entitled, their demand being found justified. In view of what I have held above, my finding in this regard is that the workmen will get wages plus dearness allowance at the rates and the scales recommended by the Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry as per their report Ext. M-6, besides fringe benefits recommended by the Board from 1-1-67 to 14-3-69.

This is my award. Let the award be submitted to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Sl. No.	Name of Workmen	Designation	Date of retrenchment
1.	Shri Buthai	Miner & Loader	7-11-1967
2.	" Bajrangji	"	"
3.	Smt. Suraj Harijan	"	"
4.	" Salmi	"	"
5.	Shri Kharpatu Rajbhar	"	"
6.	" Bahadur Rajbhar	"	"
7.	" Chandrapip Yadav	"	"
8.	" Mishri Harijan	"	"
9.	" Bahadur Harijan	"	"
10.	" Bijli Harijan	"	"
11.	" Churahu Harijan	"	"
12.	" Chura Harijan	"	"
13.	" Santu Harijan	"	"
14.	" Kishore Rajbhar	"	"
15.	" Fawdar Harijan	"	"
16.	" Bhirgu Harijan	"	"
17.	" Bindhachal Dusad	"	"
18.	" Harikishun Kairi	"	"
19.	" Barerishi Rajbhar	"	"
20.	" Nanak Rajbhar	"	"
21.	" Labedu Rajbhar	"	"
22.	" Hiralal Rajbhar	"	"
23.	" Rambhavan Rajbhar	"	"
24.	" Sitaram Harijan	"	"

Sl. No.	Name of workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment	Sl. No.	Name of workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment
25.	Shri Silochan Harijan	Miner & Loader	7-11-196	83.	Smt. Budhuarabai	Miner & Loader	7-11-1967
26.	" Ramadhar Teli	"	"	84.	Shri Govindram	"	"
27.	" Sitaram Harijan	"	"	85.	Smt. Salmi	"	"
28.	" Balchand Harijan	"	"	86.	Shri Harnam Munda	"	"
29.	" Sudama Harijan	"	"	87.	" Tejman Harijan	"	"
30.	" Rambachan Harijan	"	"	88.	" Kosil	"	"
31.	" Bisundeo Harijan	"	"	89.	" Kheduram Harijan	"	"
32.	" Sitaram Yadav	"	"	90.	Smt. Sambari	"	"
33.	" Lalchand Harijan	"	"	91.	Shri Bodha Lohar	"	"
34.	" Samalu Harijan	"	"	92.	Smt. Tikili	"	"
35.	" Rambrich Harijan	"	"	93.	Shri Lal Thentari	"	"
36.	" Lakhu Harijan	"	"	94.	Smt. Sukhemoti	"	"
37.	" Ramsanahi Harijan	"	"	95.	Shri Lakhna Munda	"	"
38.	" Sundarlal	"	"	96.	Smt. Sambari	"	"
39.	" Maniram	"	"	97.	Shri Kandey Munda	"	"
40.	" Ramsarup	"	"	98.	Smt. Jhingi	"	"
41.	" Rancharan	"	"	99.	" Turi Munda	"	"
42.	" Dhan Say	"	"	100.	Shri Ramnath Harijan	"	"
43.	" Shyamlal	"	"	101.	" Rupa	"	"
44.	" Budhan	"	"	102.	" Desai	"	"
45.	" Salimkhan	"	"	103.	Smt. Mohanmoti	"	"
46.	" Sarju Harijan	"	"	104.	Shri Ramgopal	"	"
47.	" Sunai	"	"	105.	Smt. Makhanbai	"	"
48.	" Gopal Laguri	"	"	106.	Shri Sapuram Das	"	"
49.	Smt. Sukmati Munda	"	"	107.	Smt. Rahas Moti	"	"
50.	Shri Ramsakal Rajbhar	"	"	108.	Shri Ganeshram	"	"
51.	" Musafir Rajbhar	"	"	109.	Smt. Salmi	"	"
52.	" Nibu Rajbhar	"	"	110.	Shri Perman	"	"
53.	" Kharpat Rajbhar	"	"	111.	" Patrash	"	"
54.	" Bahadur Orang	"	"	112.	" Somra Triki	"	"
55.	" Ram Orang	"	"	113.	Smt. Nanbai	"	"
56.	" Baldeo Orang	"	"	114.	" Magdeli	"	"
57.	" Charua Orang	"	"	115.	" Rahil Munda	"	"
58.	" Baisaguram	"	"	116.	Shri Thamas Munda	"	"
59.	Smt. Sanaibai	"	"	117.	Smt. Marsha Munda	"	"
60.	Shri Ramprosad	"	"	118.	Shri Paulush Munda	"	"
61.	" Jethuram	"	"	119.	Shri Paulush Munda	"	"
62.	Smt. Rammotin	"	"	120.	Smt. Ramkuar Satnami	"	"
63.	" Sabitri	"	"	121.	Shri Mohitram Satnami	"	"
64.	Shri Santram	"	"	122.	" Sudharam Satnami	"	"
65.	Smt. Laxmi	"	"	123.	Smt. Rukmoni Satnami	"	"
66.	Shri Ghano Lohar	"	"	124.	Shri Sitaram Satnami	"	"
67.	Smt. Butki	"	"	125.	" Dilsoy Satnami	"	"
68.	Shri Tularam	"	"	126.	Smt. Purnimabai	"	"
69.	" Sadhuram	"	"	127.	Shri Panditram Satnami	"	"
70.	" Sitaram	"	"	128.	" Abdul Main	"	"
71.	Smt. Nanda Majni	"	"	129.	Smt. Etoara	"	"
72.	Shri Mathru Sandil	"	"	130.	Shri Chawan Garha	"	"
73.	Smt. Rentu	"	"	131.	" Pilaram Satnami	"	9-11 1967
74.	" Benadit	"	"	132.	Smt. Safribai	"	"
75.	Shri Jabai	"	"	133.	" Shri Sovenath Satnami	"	"
76.	" Kaira Munda	"	"	134.	" Sriram Saw	"	"
77.	Smt. Nandi	"	"	135.	Smt. Sykuaro	"	"
78.	Shri Charan Munda	"	"	136.	Shri Jagarnath Saw	"	"
79.	Smt. Ghasinbai	"	"	137.	" Bhagatram Satnami	"	"
80.	Shri Rampeyare	"	"	138.	Smt. Sukmabai	"	"
81.	" Ramdas	"	"	139.	Shri Jhalluram Satnami	"	"
82.	" Sakhiram	"	"	140.	" Smt. Rupkumari Satnami	"	"



Sl. No.	Name of the workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment	Sl. No.	Name of the workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment
141.	Shri Kahnaiya Satnami	Minor & Loader	9-11-1967	198.	Siropani	Mazdoor (Time-rated)	9-11-1967
142.	Smt. Butkibai	"	"	199.	Milu	"	"
143.	Shri Mukhiram Satnami	"	"	200.	Trilochan	"	"
144.	" Sadhuram Satnami	"	"	201.	Damu	"	"
145.	Smt. Sambari Munda	"	"	202.	Shri Nirmal Soy	Miner & Loader	12-11-1967
146.	" Saro Munda	"	"	203.	Smt. Bahalina Soy	"	"
147.	Shri Rautu Munda	"	"	204.	Shri Chouthi Harijan	"	"
148.	Smt. Guna Munda	"	"	205.	Smt. Laxmi	"	"
149.	" Lebai Munda	"	"	206.	Shri Hari Munda	"	"
150.	" Dasma Munda	"	"	207.	Smt. Chandu Munda	"	"
151.	Shri Gura Munda	"	"	208.	Shri Ghano Munda	"	"
152.	" Rautu Ho	"	"	209.	Smt. Basmoti Munda	"	"
153.	Smt. Kunti Naik	"	"	210.	Shri Jogna Munda	"	"
154.	Shri Sibcharan Naik	"	"	211.	Smt. Chami Munda	"	"
155.	Smt. Lamoti	"	"	212.	Shri Duka Munda	"	"
156.	" Tulshi	"	"	213.	Smt. Manjo Munda	"	"
157.	Shri Sukhram Munda	"	"	214.	Shri Supai Gandial	"	"
158.	Smt. Dasma	"	"	215.	Smt. Lembo Gandial	"	"
159.	Shri Jema Munda	"	"	216.	" Mangri	"	"
160.	Smt. Menjo	"	"	217.	Shri Sonaram Lohar	"	"
161.	Shri Birsingh Munda	"	"	218.	Smt. Dasma Lohar	"	"
162.	" Suren Munda	"	"	219.	Shri Kanhu Munda	"	"
163.	Smt. Suru	"	"	220.	Smt. Rai Munda	"	"
164.	Shri Badai Munda	"	"	221.	Shri Jumakram	"	"
165.	Smt. Pundi	"	"	222.	Shri Thanduram	"	"
166.	Shri Mansingh Munda	"	"	223.	Smt. Ganeshbal	"	"
167.	Smt. Shanti	"	"	224.	Shri Ghasia Satnami	"	"
168.	Shri Chaitan Munda	"	"	225.	Smt. Ramayan Moti	"	"
169.	" Ramsingh Munda	"	"	226.	Shri Mehetar Satnami	"	"
170.	Smt. Chandu	"	"	227.	Shri Karamsingh Satnami	"	"
171.	Shri Dikul Munda	"	"	228.	Shri Ghasidas	"	"
172.	" Baglu Munda	"	"	229.	Smt. Radhabai	"	"
173.	Dibru Munda	Mazdoor (Time-rated)	"	230.	" Shri Bodhiram	"	"
174.	Gangadhar	"	"	231.	Shri Tangu	"	"
175.	Abhiram	"	"	232.	Shri Ludna Harijan	"	"
176.	Chandra II	"	"	233.	Shri Mukhi Harijan	"	"
177.	Ugreson II	"	"	234.	Shri Lalmohar Harijan	"	"
178.	Goutom	"	"	235.	Smt. Namshi	"	"
179.	Lakhiram	"	"	236.	Shri Ambulam	"	"
180.	Sartho	"	"	237.	Smt. Kuwari	"	"
181.	Gopinath	"	"	238.	Shri Surendra Naik	"	"
182.	Bijliprasad	"	"	239.	Shri Muritram	"	"
183.	Mohan	"	"	240.	Smt. Kuteli	"	"
184.	Sonu	"	"	241.	Shri Anandram	"	"
185.	Dibru	"	"	242.	Shri Ramkuwar	"	"
186.	Sanuram	"	"	243.	Shri Tenshu	"	"
187.	Lochan II	"	"	244.	Smt. Fulbai	"	"
188.	Sanatan	"	"	245.	Shri Rameswar	"	"
189.	Hari Barik	"	"	246.	Shri Sakharam	"	"
190.	Champai	"	"	247.	Smt. Santy	"	"
191.	Chinta	"	"	248.	Shri Bodha Singh	"	"
192.	Rajan	"	"	249.	Shri Ganeshram	"	"
193.	Lochan I	"	"	250.	Smt. Mungmati	"	"
194.	Huno	"	"	251.	Shri Jagdishram Satnami	"	"
195.	Pitambar	"	"	252.	Shri Chandram Satnami	"	"
196.	Suren	"	"	253.	Smt. Rambai	"	"
197.	Padna	"	"				

Sl. No.	Name of the workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment	Sl. No.	Name of the workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment
254.	Shri Ratan Munda	Miner & Loader	12-11-1967	311.	Shri Labeya Sirka	Miner & Loader	12-11-1967
255.	Smt. Subni	"	"	312.	Shri Gopal Solanki	"	"
256.	Shri Ramprasad	"	"	313.	Smt. Mani Solanki	"	"
257.	Smt. Yamuna	"	"	314.	Smt. Sukhmoti Sandil	"	"
258.	Shri Gangaram	"	"	315.	Smt. Kujri Piria	"	"
259.	Smt. Jano	"	"	316.	Shri Budhram Mahakud	"	"
260.	Shri Sido	"	"	317.	Shri Pandu Sinku	"	"
261.	Smt. Sureo	"	"	318.	Smt. Raibari Sinku	"	"
262.	Shri Bhanjo	"	"	319.	Shri Kalu Purty	"	"
263.	Smt. Letho	"	"	320.	Smt. Namika Purty	"	"
264.	Shri Jethuram	"	"	321.	Smt. Chanda Satnami	"	"
265.	Smt. Jamuna	"	"	322.	Shri Ramo Munda	"	"
266.	Shri Suren Ho	"	"	323.	Smt. Sambari Munda	"	"
267.	Shri Dawlal	"	"	324.	Shri Goberdhan Satnami	"	"
268.	Shri Ajmul Mirdha	"	"	325.	Shri Dilka Angari	"	"
269.	Smt. Nimajan Bibi	"	"	326.	Smt. Budhni Hemram	"	"
270.	Shri Bhagaram Kurmi	"	"	327.	Shri Sirka Chatamba	"	"
271.	Shri Ramsagar Satnami	"	"	328.	Smt. Janki	"	"
272.	Shri Chakul Satnami	"	"	329.	Shri Chasia Surai	"	"
273.	Shri Maniram Satnami	"	"	330.	Smt. Sapani Surai	"	"
274.	Smt. Rahamuni Dhan	"	"	331.	Shri Ledura Sandil	"	"
275.	Shri Somaru Keot	"	"	332.	Smt. Raibari Sandil	"	"
276.	Smt. Radhabai Keot	"	"	333.	Smt. Sukhmaro Purty	"	"
277.	Shri Ramjee Telli	"	"	334.	Shri Abraham	"	"
278.	Smt. Kalabai Telli	"	"	335.	Smt. Salmi	"	"
279.	Shri Rangilal Satnami	"	"	336.	Shri Samuel Haro	"	"
280.	Smt. Fulbai	"	"	337.	Shri Mashidas Guria	"	"
281.	Shri Cheru Keot	"	"	338.	Shri Soma Tirki	"	"
282.	Smt. Gantirin	"	"	339.	Smt. Gangi Tirki	"	"
283.	Shri Dayaram Keot	"	"	340.	Shri Hari Gope	"	"
284.	Smt. Nankibai	"	"	341.	Smt. Sukumaro Gope	"	"
285.	Shri Premdas Panka	"	"	342.	Shri Bashu Bhangra	"	"
286.	Shri Mangra Panka	"	"	343.	Smt. Rahil Bhangra	"	"
287.	Smt. Junal Munda	"	"	344.	Shri Kandey Laguri	"	"
288.	Smt. Musri Purty	"	"	345.	Smt. Sukhmoti Laguri	"	"
289.	Shri Kanhu Soy	"	"	346.	Shri Nanku Satnami	"	"
290.	Smt. Subni Roy	"	"	347.	Shri Purna Mahakud	"	"
291.	Shri Fawda Nag	"	"	348.	Shri Kanhu Badhra	"	"
292.	Smt. Gurbari Nag	"	"	349.	Eliash Hore	"	"
293.	Shri Sadhucharan Nag	"	"	350.	Guranam Laguri	"	"
294.	Smt. Turi Sardar	"	"	351.	Chikur Harijan	"	"
295.	Shri Nando Munda	"	"	352.	Shri Kandey Lohar	"	"
296.	Shri Sunlya Munda	"	"	353.	Smt. Santy Lohar	"	"
297.	Smt. Jumbai Munda	"	"	354.	Smt. Nandi Suren	"	"
298.	Shri Gobindo Majhi	"	"	355.	Shri Rashika Suren	"	"
299.	Smt. Sabitri Majhi	"	"	356.	Smt. Sunika Charila	"	"
300.	Shri Sanu Munda	"	"	357.	Smt. Parbaty Charila	"	"
301.	Smt. Raimoni Munda	"	"	358.	Shri Chakro Chatamba	"	"
302.	Shri Manuel Dahaga	"	"	359.	Smt. Junai Hemram	"	"
303.	Smt. Sabina Dahaga	"	"	360.	Shri Ajodhya Rajbhar	"	"
304.	Shri Daud Bage	"	"	361.	Shri Somari Taise	"	"
305.	Smt. Yulera Bage	"	"	362.	Smt. Somari Suren	"	"
306.	Shri Rashika Laguri	"	"	363.	Shri Bhola Satnami	"	"
307.	Smt. Mani Laguri	"	"	364.	Smt. Lachhmi Satnami	"	"
308.	Shri Champai Tiria	"	"	365.	Shri Fatchram	"	"
309.	Smt. Jambi Tiria	"	"	366.	Shri Kartikram	"	"
310.	Smt. Manika Kunjce	"	"	367.	Shri Eshram	"	"
				368.	Smt. Prembai	"	"

Sl. No.	Name of Workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment	Sl. No.	Name of Workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment
369.	Shri Bharatram . . . . .	Miner & Loader	12-11-1967	427.	Shri Patrash Tapno . . . . .	Miner & Loader	12-11-1967
370.	Smt. Rahashmoti . . . . .	"	"	428.	Smt. Subni . . . . .	"	"
371.	Shri Moharam . . . . .	"	"	429.	Shri Gopal Sardar . . . . .	"	"
372.	Smt. Sankaramoti . . . . .	"	"	430.	Smt. Gulamoni . . . . .	"	"
373.	Shri Bipinbihari Tanti . . . . .	"	"	431.	Shri S. N. Solanki . . . . .	Office Assistant-c	"
374.	Shri Moti Koiri . . . . .	"	"	432.	Shri Hrushikoshi Naik . . . . .	"	"
375.	Shri Bhola Harijan . . . . .	"	"	433.	Shri Murculidhar Mohanto . . . . .	Office Boy (weekly)	"
376.	Shri Mohar Harijan . . . . .	"	"	434.	Shri Dilbahadur . . . . .	Watchmen (weekly)	"
377.	Shri Siogobind Harijan . . . . .	"	"	435.	Shri Sarath Mahato . . . . .	Miner & Loader	1-12-1967
378.	Shri Jangi Harijan . . . . .	"	"	436.	Radhamoni . . . . .	"	"
379.	Shri Sanicharwa . . . . .	"	"	437.	Sumi . . . . .	"	"
380.	Shri Punaram Keot . . . . .	"	"	438.	Lakhan . . . . .	"	"
381.	Smt. Tiharin . . . . .	"	"	439.	Sambhari . . . . .	"	"
382.	Shri Naresh Harijan . . . . .	"	"	440.	Mashi . . . . .	"	"
383.	Shri Fulchand Harijan . . . . .	"	"	441.	Hana . . . . .	"	"
384.	Shri Sudama Harijan . . . . .	"	"	442.	Kandra . . . . .	"	"
385.	Shri Bahadur Harijan . . . . .	"	"	443.	Radhi . . . . .	"	"
386.	Smt. Punimoti . . . . .	"	"	444.	Matta . . . . .	"	"
387.	Smt. Rambai . . . . .	"	"	445.	Chandi . . . . .	"	"
388.	Shri Siwbaran Harijan . . . . .	"	"	446.	Rasui . . . . .	"	"
389.	Shri Rajbali Harijan . . . . .	"	"	447.	Baburam . . . . .	"	"
390.	Shri Ramsuk Harijan . . . . .	"	"	448.	Micho . . . . .	"	"
391.	Shri Rameshwar Harijan . . . . .	"	"	449.	Madhu . . . . .	"	"
392.	Shri Antu Yadav . . . . .	"	"	450.	Turi . . . . .	"	"
393.	Shri Bijaisankar Yadav . . . . .	"	"	451.	Sursing . . . . .	"	"
394.	Shri Sriram Bhor . . . . .	"	"	452.	Nandi . . . . .	"	"
395.	Shri Panchu Harijan . . . . .	"	"	453.	Bharath . . . . .	"	"
396.	Shri Rambharat Harijan . . . . .	"	"	454.	Shankari . . . . .	"	"
397.	Shri Badam Harijan . . . . .	"	"	455.	Khurchand . . . . .	"	"
398.	Shri Sudama Harijan . . . . .	"	"	456.	Doobar . . . . .	"	"
399.	Shri Ramprith Harijan . . . . .	"	"	457.	Lalsing . . . . .	"	"
400.	Shri Ramdeo Harijan . . . . .	"	"	458.	Kameshar . . . . .	"	"
401.	Shri Budhu Harijan . . . . .	"	"	459.	Chariba . . . . .	"	"
402.	Shri Rajbali Rajbhar . . . . .	"	"	460.	Jema . . . . .	"	"
403.	Shri Ramwatar Rajbhar . . . . .	"	"	461.	Janu . . . . .	"	"
404.	Shri Sarju Harijan . . . . .	"	"	462.	Bhudhani . . . . .	"	"
405.	Shri Chandra Gour . . . . .	"	"	463.	Jairam . . . . .	"	"
406.	Puniya Behera . . . . .	"	"	464.	Narayan . . . . .	"	"
407.	Shri Futkar . . . . .	"	"	465.	Tirshi . . . . .	"	"
408.	Shri Narsing Naik . . . . .	"	"	466.	Chirangu . . . . .	"	"
409.	Shri Tuleshwar Rawary . . . . .	"	"	467.	Pani . . . . .	"	"
410.	Jogmohar Harijan . . . . .	"	"	468.	Ramsahai . . . . .	"	"
411.	Smt. Kausalya . . . . .	"	"	469.	Akluram . . . . .	"	"
412.	Shri Kailash Koiri . . . . .	"	"	470.	William Topno . . . . .	"	"
413.	Shri Muneshwar Harijan . . . . .	"	"	471.	Panli Topno . . . . .	"	"
414.	Shri Chuthi Harijan . . . . .	"	"	472.	Birsha Tapno . . . . .	"	"
415.	Shri Bhirgu Harijan . . . . .	"	"	473.	Saniaro . . . . .	"	"
416.	Shri Bhuiyan Behera . . . . .	"	"	474.	Mania Munda . . . . .	"	"
417.	Shri Dukharam Ram . . . . .	"	"	475.	Jatri Munda . . . . .	"	"
418.	Shri Rayanmashi Aind . . . . .	"	"	476.	Dibru Munda . . . . .	"	"
419.	Shri Somra Orang . . . . .	"	"	477.	Mali Munda . . . . .	"	"
420.	Shri Theble Orang . . . . .	"	"	478.	Mukhopatra . . . . .	"	"
421.	Shri Chamra Harijan . . . . .	"	"	479.	Dimbu Munda . . . . .	"	"
422.	Shri Bigan Harijan . . . . .	"	"	480.	Gurubari Munda . . . . .	"	"
423.	Shri Lahuru Harijan . . . . .	"	"				
424.	Smt. Debki . . . . .	"	"				
425.	Shri Suban Gandia . . . . .	"	"				
426.	Smt. Sabin . . . . .	"	"				

Sl. No.	Name of Workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment	Sl. No.	Name of Workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment
481.	Durga Munda	Miner & Loader	1-12-1967	539.	Ram Surgh	Miner & Loader	2-12-1967
482.	Smt. Tanti	"	"	540.	Sukhlal	"	"
483.	Kushnu Munda	"	"	541.	Lena	"	"
484.	Mantri Munda	"	"	542.	Gono	"	"
485.	Bhikhari Tanti	"	"	543.	Sukhdeo	"	"
486.	Rudra Tanti	"	"	544.	Ambika	"	"
487.	Lakhan Patra	"	"	545.	Ayavia	"	"
488.	Radhika Patra	"	"	546.	Basunti	"	"
489.	Sambari Munda	"	"	547.	Ismail	"	"
490.	Surri Munda	"	"	548.	Silbuia	"	"
491.	Jambi Ho	"	"	549.	Sambhu	"	"
492.	Ashrit Guria	"	"	550.	Karna	"	"
493.	Mangru Mahakud	"	"	551.	Harnam	"	"
494.	Gurubari	"	"	552.	Shanti	"	"
495.	China Harijan	"	"	553.	Dayal	"	"
496.	Prabhudayal Aind	"	"	554.	Marlain	"	"
497.	Pairoo Harijan	"	"	555.	Souaram	"	"
498.	Lanka Munda	"	"	556.	Bhanjoo	"	"
499.	Junai Munda	"	"	557.	Sambhari	"	"
500.	Alibash Khan	"	"	558.	Bango	"	"
501.	Masataram	"	"	559.	Sabui	"	"
502.	Jodhbai	"	"	560.	Imman Khan	"	"
503.	Meghnadh Bhuya	"	"	561.	Kituaru	"	"
504.	Rijhu Bhunja	"	"	562.	Nirnajain	"	"
505.	Sayar Munda	"	"	563.	Saiman Khatoin	"	"
506.	Suru Munda	"	"	564.	Dulal	"	"
507.	Rahmatulla	"	"	565.	Magan	"	"
508.	Sudansingh Pingna	"	"	566.	Balama	"	"
509.	Balasma	"	"	567.	Golai	"	"
510.	Raya Munda	"	"	568.	Mangu	"	"
511.	Sukurmoni	"	"	569.	Bahadula	"	"
512.	Bhdhram Ho	"	"	570.	Sonla	"	"
513.	Budhani	"	"	571.	Bhusha	"	"
514.	Bashu Munda	"	"	572.	Saman	"	"
515.	Barnabash Munda	"	"	573.	Suharmani	"	"
516.	Barnabash Bhangna	"	"	574.	Parbati	"	"
517.	Shibastani	"	"	575.	Lalhu	"	"
518.	Rahil	"	"	576.	Mouru	"	"
519.	Markush Danguar	"	"	577.	Kunimat	"	"
520.	Sukha Munda	"	"	578.	Dayaram	"	"
521.	Kairi Munda	"	"	579.	Ganeshmati	"	"
522.	Soma Lohar	"	"	580.	Churahu	"	"
523.	Rurgun	"	"	581.	Kiritmali	"	"
524.	Ratho Patra	"	"	582.	Pradhan	"	"
525.	Ratnail	"	"	583.	Bhanja	"	"
526.	Iliash	"	"	584.	Udai	"	"
527.	Sudarshan Munda	"	"	585.	Labani	"	"
528.	Dugi Munda	"	"	586.	Samual	"	"
529.	Somra Munda	"	"	587.	Fulman	"	"
530.	Narika Munda	"	"	588.	Rrabhu Sai	"	"
531.	Sapani Sardar	"	"	589.	Eliseva	"	"
532.	Chandradeo Rajbhar	"	"	590.	Jalpari	"	"
533.	Sanu Munda	"	"	591.	Etras	"	"
534.	Suru	"	"	592.	Selai	"	"
535.	Surpati	"	"	593.	Sudana	"	"
536.	Sukhram Munda	"	"	594.	Sita	"	"
537.	Sunai	"	2-12-1967	595.	Barnabash	"	"
538.	Pani	"	"	596.	Etuari	"	"

Sl. No.	Name of Workmen	Designation	Date of Retrenchment
597.	Chandu	Miner & Loader	2-12-1967
598.	Jena	"	"
599.	Jagannath	"	"
600.	Purain	"	"
601.	Chmru	"	"
602.	Ganga	"	"
603.	Fulesharam	"	"
604.	Tiharin	"	"
605.	Angod	"	"
606.	Tikla	"	"
607.	Sanatan	"	"
608.	Mali	"	"
609.	Somra	"	"
610.	Budani	"	"
611.	Lal Bihari	"	"
612.	Chakra	"	"
613.	Shanti	"	"
614.	Debra	"	"
615.	Chambhari	"	"
616.	Elias	"	"
617.	Motilal	"	"
618.	Madhu	"	"
619.	Samban	"	"
620.	Subri	"	"
621.	Samban	"	"
622.	Kailoo	"	"
623.	Gopal	"	"
624.	Chandu	"	"
625.	Sukarmani	"	"
626.	Sushila	"	"
627.	Patras	"	"
628.	Maraim	"	"
629.	Atuaram	"	"
630.	Sudhui	"	"
631.	Sushila	"	"
632.	Sunia	"	"
633.	Raibari	"	"
634.	Arjun	"	"
635.	Laxami	"	"
636.	Turi	"	9-12-1967

[No. 24/34/67-LR IV]

B. S. TRIPATHI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जून, 1974

**आदेश**

का० आ० 1480.—यन: भारतीय खाद्य निगम, कलकत्ता से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, जिसका प्रतिनिधित्व कलकत्ता गोदो श्रमिक यूनियन कलकत्ता करती है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है,

और यन: उक्त नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को उसमें वर्णित व्यक्ति के माध्यमस्व के लिये निदेशित करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त माध्यमस्व करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यमस्व करार को, जो उसे 24 मई, 1974 को मिला था, एतद्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

**करार**

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन  
के बीच

1. नियोजक का प्रतिनिधित्व करने श्री मोलोन्य घोष उप-प्रबन्धक (श्रम)  
वाले : भारतीय खाद्य निगम, 10, मिडल-टन रो, कलकत्ता-16

2. कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले : श्री डब्ल्यू. ए० आजाद संयुक्त सचिव,  
कलकत्ता गोदो श्रमिक यूनियन  
(एच० एम० एम०), 27/बी०,  
मर्क्युर गाईन रोड रोड, किङ्गडेर-  
पुर, कलकत्ता-23

हमें अधोहस्ताक्षरी इस विवाद को औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन श्री आर० पी० भट्टाचार्य, महायक श्रम आगुन (केन्द्रीय) 12, चौराही स्कवियर, कलकत्ता-1 के माध्यमस्व के लिये निर्देशित करने का एतद्वारा करार करने है।

वित्तिद्विष्ट विवाद ग्रन्थ विषय :

1. क्या कलकत्ता गोदो से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबन्धकों के अधीन काम करने वाले बस्ताबन्द श्रमिकों और उनके टिड्डों की जुलाई, 1973 से निश्चित माप्ता-हिक छुट्टी के स्थान पर माप्ता-धार पर माप्ताहिक छुट्टी से संबंधित मांग न्यायोचित है ?
2. क्या ऊपर उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान मजदूरियों के पूरे भुगतान संबंधी मजदूरों की मांग न्यायोचित है और यदि नहीं तो इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि जिन दिनों उपर्युक्त वर्गों के श्रमिकों को काम पर आना चाहिये था, वे काम पर नहीं आये थे और वे दावा करते हैं कि वे वर्तमान अनुसूचित दिनों या विश्राम के दिनों को काम के लिये आये थे, मजदूरियों की गणना का आधार क्या हो ?

हम यह करार भी करने हैं कि मध्यस्थ का वित्तिनिष्पत्ति हम पर आबद्ध-कर होगा।

1. विवाद के पक्षकारों का विवरण, श्री मोलोन्य घोष, उप-प्रबन्धक, कल-जिसमें अन्तर्निहित स्थापन या कत्ता गोदो श्रमिक यूनियन उपक्रम का नाम और पता भी (एच० एम० एम०) 27/बी०, सम्मिलित है। मर्क्युर गाईन रोड रोड, किङ्गडेर-पुर, कलकत्ता-23
2. यदि कोई संघ प्रवर्तन कर्मचारियों श्री डब्ल्यू. ए० आजाद संयुक्त सचिव का प्रतिनिधित्व करवा हो, तो श्रमिक यूनियन (एच० एम० एम०), 27/बी०, मर्क्युर गाईन रोड रोड, किङ्गडेरपुर, कलकत्ता-23

3. प्रभावित उपक्रम में नियोजित कर्म- 166  
कारों की कुल संख्या :
4. विवाद द्वारा प्रभावित या संभावितः 166  
प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मकारों की  
प्राक्कल्पित संख्या

माध्यस्थ्य अपना पंचाट मामले को हाथ में लेने के एक माम की काला-  
वधि या इतने और समय के भीतर जो हमारे बीच पारस्परिक लिखित  
करार द्वारा बढ़ाया जाये, देगा। यदि पूर्व वर्णित कालावधि के भीतर  
पंचाट नहीं दिया जाता तो माध्यस्थ्य के लिये निर्देश स्वतः रद्द हो जायेगा  
और हम नये माध्यस्थ्य के लिये बातचीत करने को स्वतन्त्र होंगे।

पक्षकारों के हस्ताक्षर

नियोजक का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले : कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले  
हो- मोलाय घोष 18/5 उप-प्रब- हो- हृदयू० ए० आजाद 18/5/74  
प्रबन्धक (श्रम), भारतीय खाद्य संयुक्त सचिव कलकत्ता गोदी श्रमिक  
निगम कलकत्ता-16। युनियन कलकत्ता-23

माक्षी :

1. हो-प्रपाठ्य
2. हो-प्रपाठ्य

[संख्या एल-42025/8/74-एल० आर०-3]

पी० पी० कान्थन, अवर सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th June, 1974

S. O. 1480.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Food Corporation of India, Calcutta and its workmen represented by Calcutta Dock Workers Union, Calcutta.

And, whereas the said employers and workmen have, by a written agreement, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration by the person specified therein, and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement which was received by it on the 24th May, 1974.

## AGREEMENT

Under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes, Act, 1947.

## BETWEEN

1. Representing Employer Shri Moloy Ghosh, Deputy Manager (Labour), Food Corporation of India, 10-Middleton Row, Calcutta-16.
2. Representing Workmen Shri W. A. Azad, Joint Secretary, Calcutta Dock Workers Union (HMS), 27/B, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-23.

We the undersigned, hereby agree to refer the dispute to Arbitration Under Section 10-A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 of Shri R. P. Bhatnagar, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta-1.

Specific matter in dispute : 1. Whether the demand of Bus-taband workers and their tin-dals working under the management of the Food Corporation of India in Calcutta Dock relating to the Weekly Off of

Staggering basis instead of a fixed Weekly off from July '73, is justified?

2. Whether the demand of the workers for full payment of wages during the above mentioned period is justified and if not, the basis of which their wages should be calculated taking into account the fact that the workmen of the above mentioned categories had stayed away from work on days they were supposed to attend work and claim to have comfort work on the existing scheduled days or rest?

We further agree that the decision of the Arbitrator shall be binding on us.

1. Details of the parties to the disputes including the name and the address of the establishment or undertaking involved. Shri Moloy Ghosh, Deputy Manager Calcutta Dock Workers Union (HMS) 27/B, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-23.
2. Name of the Union, if any, representing the workmen in question. Shri W. A. Azad, Joint Secretary, Calcutta Dock Workers Union (HMS), 27/B, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-23.
3. Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected. 166
4. Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the disputes. 166

The Arbitrator shall make his award within a period of one month from the date he takes up the reference or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period aforementioned, the reference to arbitration shall stand cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Signature of the Parties.

Representing Employer. Sd.—Moloy Ghosh 18/5  
Deputy Manager (Labour),  
Food Corporation of India, Calcutta-16.  
Representing Workmen Sd.— W. A. Azad 18/5/74.  
Joint Secretary Calcutta Dock  
Workers Union, Calcutta-23.

Witness

1. Sd/- Illegible.
2. Sd/—Illegible.

[No. L. 42025/8/74/LR III]

P. P. KANTHAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 मई, 1974

क्र० आ० 1481.—वैयक्तिक श्रुति (प्रतिकर बीमा) स्कीम, 1972 के खण्ड 8 के उपखण्ड (2) के साथ पठित वैयक्तिक श्रुति (प्रतिकर बीमा) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 37) की धारा 8 की उपधारा (5) के खण्ड (ज) के अनुरूप परन्तु द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि—

- (i) किन्ती ऐसे नियोजक की दशा में, जिसकी पालिसी 30 जून, 1973 को प्रवृत्त है, 30 सितम्बर, 1973, 31 दिसम्बर, 1973, 31 मार्च, 1974 और 30 जून, 1974 को

समाप्त होने वाली निमाही के बारे में सन्धेय अग्रिम प्रीमियम की रकम शून्य होगी; और

- (ii) किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की दशा में, जो 30 जून, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाली निमाही के पश्चात्पूर्वी किसी निमाही के दौरान पहली बार नियोजक बनता है और जिसके लिये वैयक्तिक क्षति (प्रतिकर बीमा) स्कीम, 1972 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार पालिसी लेना अपेक्षित है, उसके मामले में अग्रिम प्रीमियम की रकम, केवल प्रथम निमाही के लिये उसकी भंजुरी विल के प्रति एक सौ रुपये पर तीन पैसे होगी, जिसमें उसके लिये पालिसी लेनी अपेक्षित है और पश्चात्पूर्वी निमाहियों के लिये अग्रिम प्रीमियम की रकम शून्य होगी।

[संख्या एम-19025/17/71-फैक०]

बी० के० चानना, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th May, 1974

**S.O. 1481.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the fourth proviso to clause (h) of sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 (37 of 1963) read with sub-clause (2) of clause 8 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme, 1972, the Central Government hereby directs that :—

- (i) In the case of an employer having a policy in force on the 30th June, 1973, the amount of the advance premium payable in respect of the quarters ending on the 30th September, 1973, 31st December, 1973, 31st March, 1974 and 30th June, 1974, shall be nil, and
- (ii) in the case of a person who becomes an employer for the first time during any quarter subsequent to the quarter ending on the 30th June, 1973 and is required to take out a policy of insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme, 1972, the amount of advance premium in his case shall be three paise per one hundred rupees of his wages bill for the first quarter only in which he is required to take out the policy and the amount of advance premium for the subsequent quarters shall be nil.

[No. S-19025/17/71-Fac.]

V. K. CHANANA, Dy. Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 मई, 1974

क्र० आ० 1482.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इसमें उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में श्री डी० एन० सिंह ठेकेदार रेलपार, आसनसोल, पश्चिम बंगाल, जो दुग्दा कोय बागरी के प्रबन्धनन्त्र द्वारा ठेकेदार के रूप में नियोजित हैं, और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद की न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करना आवश्यक समझती है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (महत्वा 1) धनवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्या श्री डी० एन० सिंह, ठेकेदार, दुग्दा कोयबागरी डाकघर दुग्दा, जिला गिरिडीह द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों को 25 अक्तूबर, 1973 से काम से हटाना न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो ये कर्मकार किम अनुसूची के हकदार हैं?

1. जयमंगल महतो
2. बालक हामम,
3. काशीनाथ ठाकुर
4. नेम नारायण महतो
5. भगवत मायो,
6. चूकेश्वर महतो
7. रूप नारायण महतो
8. रेती महतो
9. अनिल महतो
10. अन्मारी गोप
11. मुरन महतो
12. टेकलाल महतो
13. मुकुलेश्वर कुम्हार
14. राधाकृष्ण माह
15. जगेश्वर पांडे
16. जिवलाल महतो
17. प्रेम नाथ मंडल
18. श्रीचन्द प्रसाद
19. नारायण महतो
20. सशी महतो
21. प्यारे लाल महतो
22. भूडामन महतो,
23. रतन मण्डल
24. रघुनाथ महतो
25. खीरू रजाक
26. नारायण रजाक
27. मनिक रजाक,
28. मदन रजाक
29. दसरथ रजाक
30. बांधी रजाक
31. देगलाल रजाक
32. बसीर प्रबनारी,
33. रीतु महतो
34. गजाधर महतो
35. राम प्रसाद महतो और अन्य।

[संख्या एल-20012/11/71-एल० आर०-2]

पी० आर० नैयर, उप-सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17 May, 1974

**S.O. 1482.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between Shri D. N. Singh, Contractor Railpar, Asansol, West Bengal and employed as contractor by the management of Dugda Coal Washery and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indus-

trial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

### SCHEDULE

Whether the removal from work from the 25th October, 1973 of the following workmen engaged by Shri D. N. Singh, Contractor at Dugda Coal Washery, Post Office Dugda, District Giridih is justified? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?

1. Jaimangal Mahto,
2. Balak Hasam,
3. Kashinath Thakur,
4. Nem Narain Mahto,
5. Bhagtu Mahto,
6. Chunkeshwar Mahto,
7. Rup Narain Mahto,
8. Reti Mahto,
9. Anil Mahto,
10. Ansari Gope,
11. Murat Mahto,
12. Teklal Mahto,
13. Mukleshwar Kumhar,
14. Radhakrishna Sahu,
15. Jageshwar Pandey,
16. Jiblal Mahto,
17. Premnath Mondal,
18. Shree Chand Prasad,
19. Tara Chand Mahto,
20. Sashi Mahto,
21. Pyare Lal Mahto,
22. Churaman Mahto,
23. Ratan Mondal,
24. Ragbunath Mahto,
25. Khiru Rajak,
26. Narain Rajak,
27. Manik Rajak,
28. Madan Rajak,
29. Dasrath Rajak,
30. Bodhi Rajak,
31. Deglal Rajak,
32. Basir Absari,
33. Ritu Mahto,
34. Gajadhar Mahto,
35. Ram Prasad Mahto,  
and others

[No. 1-20012/11/74-I.R.II.]

New Delhi, the 6th June, 1974

**S.O. 1483.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bhowra Colliery of Messrs Karam Chand Thapar and Brothers (Private Limited), Post Office Bhowra District Bhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 30th May, 1974.

[No. 2/119/69-I.R.II.]

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL— CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 82 of 1969

#### Parties:

Shri B. S. Tripathi, Presiding Officer.

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Bhowra Colliery of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. (P) Limited.

AND

Their workmen represented by Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Bhowra Colliery.

#### Appearances:

For employers—Shri T. P. Chowdhury, Advocate (representing M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Ltd.)

Sri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate and Sri Prasanta Burman (representing the Bharat Coking Coal Limited).

For workmen—Sri P. K. Bose, Advocate.

Industry : Coal

State : Bihar

Dated Dhanbad, the 23rd May, 1974.

### AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment) being of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists with respect to the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto between the management of Bhowra Colliery and their workmen by their Order No. 2/119/69-LRII dated 27th October, 1969, referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The schedule is extracted below:

### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bhowra Colliery of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Limited in reverting Shri S. K. Sinha, Officiating Register Clerk to his original post of Munshi with effect from the 26th October, 1968 was justified? If not, to what relief the workmen is entitled?”

2. The reference was received in the Tribunal on 6-11-69 and was registered as reference No. 82 of 1969. The industrial dispute in question was sponsored by Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and the said Union represented the workmen in the present proceeding as well. Before I proposed further I like to mention at this place that according to the admitted case of the parties the colliery in question belonged to M/s. Bhowra Kan Kance Collieries Limited and not to M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Limited who were simply Managing Agents of M/s. Bhowra Kan Kance Collieries Limited with respect to that colliery. The workmen filed written statement of 5-12-1969 and M/s. Bhowra Kan Kance Collieries Limited as employers filed their written statement on 20-5-70. During the pendency of the present case, by virtue of the provisions in the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 (No. 64 of 1971), the management of the colliery in question vested in the Central Government and then in M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited with effect from 17-10-71. Thereafter on the petition of the workmen and after hearing the representative of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, the latter was impleaded as a party to the present reference as per Order No. 14 dated 23-3-1972. Bharat Coking Coal Limited filed their written statement on 24-4-73 adopting the written statement of M/s. Bhowra Kan Kance Collieries Limited and denying the liability for the action of the outgoing management. It is to be noted that subsequently the colliery in question was nationalised under the provisions of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1972 (No. 36 of 1972) and the colliery vested in the Central Government and then in Bharat Coking Coal Limited with effect from 1-5-1972. On 30-9-1972 M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited filed a petition before this Tribunal for being added



as a party to the reference with the allegation that by a scheme of amalgamation under the orders of Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta, in connection with Company petition No. 123 of 1970 connected with Company Application No. 412 of 1969, M/s. Bhowra Kan Kanee Collieries Limited were amalgamated with M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited with effect from 1-7-1969 and on such amalgamation M/s. Bhowra Kan Kanee Collieries Limited ceased to exist and M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited became the owners and came in charge of the management of Bhowra Colliery. It was further alleged that by operation of law the managing agency of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Limited ceased to exist with effect from 1-1-70. All the parties to the reference accepted the said allegations of M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited. Thus M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited was impleaded in the present reference in the category of employers as per order No. 20 dated 30-9-72. This company adopted the written statement already filed by M/s. Bhowra Kan Kanee Collieries Ltd. Thus the main parties to the present reference as exist at present are the workmen represented by Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited and M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited as the employers.

3. Since the parties entered into a settlement out of Court I do not consider it necessary to state the cases of the parties as alleged by them in their respective written statements. In the present proceeding the documents were exhibited on behalf of the parties and 2 witnesses on behalf of the employers were already examined and cross-examined and 20-5-74 was fixed for further hearing of the case when the concerned parties filed petition of compromise containing the terms of settlement arrived at by them outside the Court with respect to the reference. The prayer has been made to make an award according to the terms of settlement embodied in the compromise petition. The representatives of the concerned parties, namely, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited, accepted the terms of settlement in the compromise petition in my presence and submitted to dispose of the reference accordingly. After giving due consideration to the reference, the cases of the parties and the terms of settlement arrived at as per the said compromise, I find that the terms of settlement are fair and reasonable and beneficial to all the parties concerned. I see no reason so to why the compromise shall not be accepted and I accept the same and order that the award be made according to the terms of settlement arrived at by the parties as per compromise said above. The compromise petition in question will form part of the award and it be attached with the award as Annexure 'A' thereof.

This is my award. Let the award be submitted to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

#### ANNEXURE 'A'

Memorandum of settlement arrived at on 17-5-1974 between the management of Bhowra Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and the workmen being Shri S. K. Sinha, Sand Munshi Bhowra Colliery and Shri P. K. Bose Advocate representing him in the matter of Reference No. 82 of 1969 before the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. (3) at Dhanbad.

#### Parties Present :

Representing the management	Representing the workmen
1. Shri P. K. Sinha, Supdt. of Mines, Bhowra Colliery.	1. Shri P. K. Bose, Advocate.
2. Shri B. Nath, Personnel Officer, Bhowra Colliery.	2. Shri S. K. Sinha, Sand Munshi Bhowra Colliery.

#### SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

There has been a case of industrial dispute being ref. 82 of 1969 pending in the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 3 at Dhanbad. It involves a claim of the affected workman for grade II clerk in the capacity of a Register Keeper in Bhowra since prior to the take-over period.

30GI/74—6

The instant case at the instance of the concerned workman himself and his advocate representing him was discussed by the management on several occasions and after prolonged discussion the dispute was amicably resolved on the following terms and conditions:—

#### TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

Both the parties agree:—

1. That Shri S. K. Sinha, Sand Munshi will be given the grade of clerical Grade II in the scale of Rs. 205-325. with two increments, effective from 15-8-73.
2. That in view of the management of Bhowra Colliery since having been taken over with effect from 1-5-1972 by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., the concerned workmen will not have any claim for back wages whatsoever beyond 15-8-73.
3. That both the parties will file jointly this settlement to the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 3 at Dhanbad, for passing an award in terms of this settlement.

Representing the Management

Representing the workmen

1. P. K. Sinha,

1. P.K. Bose.

2. B. Nath.

2. S. K. Sinha.

Witnesses :

1. A. D. Shukla

2. S.A. Haque

B. S. TRIPATHI, Presiding Officer

[No. 2/119/69-LR III]

New Delhi, the 7th June, 1974

**S.O. 1484.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3) Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bhalgora Colliery of Messrs Bhalgora Coal Company Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 30th May, 1974.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—  
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD.

#### Reference No. 1 of 1970

#### Present :

Shri B. S. Tripathi

Presiding Officer.

#### Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Bhalgora Colliery of M/s. Bhalgora Coal Co. Ltd.

AND

Their workman Sri Ved Prakash Sharma.

#### Appearances:

For Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.  
For Workman—Shri Lalit Burman.

Industry : Coal.

State : Bihar

Dhanbad, the 24th May, 1974

#### AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment) being of the opinion that there exists an industrial disputes between the parties aforesaid in respect of the matters specified in the schedule of reference, by their letter No. 2/187/69-LRII dated the 19th December, 1969 referred the dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to this Tribunal for adjudication. The schedule is extracted below :—

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bhalgora Colliery of M/s. Bhalgora Coal Co. Limited, P.O. Iharia, Distt. Dhanbad in dismissing Sri Ved Prakash Sharma, Store-keeper, with effect from the 6th August, 1969 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The industrial dispute in question was raised by the concerned workman, namely Shri Ved Prakash Sharma, himself under Section 2(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad II. The matter was taken up in conciliation which ended in failure report and thereafter the Central Government has made the reference, said above.

3. The reference was received by this Tribunal on 8-1-70 when it was registered and numbered as Reference No. 1 of 1970. The workman submitted his written statement, which was received on 27-1-70 in this Tribunal. The written statement of the employers namely M/s. Bhalgora Coal Co. Limited, was received in the Tribunal on 2-4-70. The written statement includes the rejoinder to the written statement of the workman. During the pendency of the reference the management of the colliery vested in the Central Government under the provisions of the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971. In pursuance of the provisions of the said Act the Central Government appointed Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad a Government Company, as the Custodian of the Coking Coal Mines specified in the First Schedule of the said Act including Bhalgora Colliery. Accordingly on the petition of the workman and after hearing Bharat Coking Coal Limited, the latter, namely Bharat Coking Coal Limited, was added as a party as per order No. 5 dated 23-3-72. It is to be noted that in their petition dated 23-3-72 Bharat Coking Coal Limited submitted that they had no objection to be added as a party to the reference. On 29-4-72 Bharat Coking Coal Limited filed written statement denying liability for the action of the outgoing management and on merits they adopted the written statement filed by the outgoing employers. Subsequently, it appears, the Parliament passed the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1972 (No. 36 of 1972) which received the assent of the President of India on the 17th August, 1972. By this Act the colliery in question besides several other coking coal mines were nationalized and the Central Government became the owner thereof and by the provisions of the said Act the colliery in question vested in Bharat Coking Coal Limited, referred to above. I may mention here that the outgoing employers and Bharat Coking Coal Limited are represented in this proceeding by the same Advocate.

4. The workman and also the employers filed documents and examined one witness each in the proceeding. On behalf of the workman 7 items of documents have been exhibited and have been marked as Exts. W-1 to W-7. The documents exhibited on behalf of the employers are Exts. M-1 to M-6. The genuineness of the documents relied upon by the parties in the present proceeding were not challenged before me. The concerned workman Sri Ved Prakash Sharma examined himself as WW-1 and did not examine any other witness. On behalf of the employers the only witness examined is Shri G. R. Goswami, the Cashier of Bhalgora Colliery. I shall refer to the oral and documentary evidence adduced by the parties in course of the award, if and when the necessity for the same will arise.

5. Before I mention the points of difference between parties, I like to state at this place certain undisputed facts which arise from the written statements filed by the parties, the admitted documents filed by them and the argument advanced on their behalf. The concerned workman Sri Ved Prakash Sharma was appointed as Store keeper in Bhalgora Colliery with effect from 11-10-62 (vide his appointment letter Ext. W-7) and he continued in that post till he was dismissed from service by the management. The company has its Head Office in Calcutta. By the letter of the Director of the company dated 30-4-69/12-5-69 the workman Sri Sharma was transferred from Bhalgora Colliery to the Head Office of the company in Calcutta and he was directed to join on 10-5-69. Admittedly, this letter did not reach the workman in time. Thereafter by the letter of the Director of the Company dated 13-6-69/18-6-69 the transfer of the workman to the Head Office from the colliery was confirmed and it was ordered that the workman should report for duty in

the Calcutta Office on 26-6-69 at 10-30 A.M. (vide letter Ext. W-2). The workman did not join his new post in Calcutta Office on 26-6-69. On the contrary on 27-6-69 the concerned workman made a representation to the Director of the Company to allow the workman to continue to work at Bhalgora Colliery (vide representation Ext. W-3). On 28-6-69 the Manager of Bhalgora Colliery drew up a chargesheet against the workman for disobeying the orders dated 13-6-69/18-6-69 in as much as he did not join the Head Office at Calcutta on 26-6-69 and conveyed the same to the workman by letter Ext. W-4 dated 28-6-69. The workman was directed to show cause in writing as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against him for the above misconduct and he was put under suspension pending enquiry. The workman showed cause as per his letter to the Manager of the colliery dated 2-7-69 Ext. W-5 denying the charge of misconduct and requesting to withdraw the suspension order and to allow him to resume duty without delay. The workman was thereafter informed by letter Ext. M-1 dated 9-7-69 by the Director of the company that an enquiry on the chargesheet will be held at Bhalgora Colliery Office on 17-7-69 at 3-30 P.M., by Shri R. Chowdhury. As directed, the domestic enquiry was held on 17-7-69 which was attended by the workman. The workman Sri Sharma took part in the enquiry, cross-examined the only witness examined on behalf of the management and he examined himself in defence. Ext. M-4 is the enquiry proceeding. The Enquiry Officer as per his report dated 25-7-69 found the workman guilty of misconduct as he disobeyed the order of transfer to the Head Office of the company in Calcutta and did not join accordingly on 26-6-69. The management accepted the report of the Enquiry Officer and dismissed the workman from his services with immediate effect and conveyed the same to the workman by the letter of the Director of the company dated 6-8-69 Ext. W-6. The workman thereafter raised industrial dispute, challenging the legality and correctness of the order of the company dismissing him from service, before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad II. After some discussion the matter was taken up in conciliation which ended in failure report and hence the present reference by the Central Government to this Tribunal for adjudication.

6. The case of the workman as made out in his written statement is as follows. From the latter part of 1968 there was late payment of salaries and evading payment of legal dues by the company to the workmen including the concerned workman. The management also did not revise the pay scale of the workman in accordance with the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board. The workman made grievance of the same before the management and thus the management became annoyed with him and transferred him from the colliery to the Head Office of the company in Calcutta with the ulterior motive to harass the workman and to get ride of him. It is said that the order of transfer of the workman was neither lawful nor reasonable as being contrary to the terms of appointment of the workman and as such the charge of disobeying lawful order cannot be sustained. In that view of the matter, it is alleged, the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer in the domestic enquiry held against the workman and the order of the management of the company dismissing the workman from service as a result of the domestic enquiry must be set aside. It is further alleged that there was no reason for the transfer of the workman from the colliery to the Head Office and the action of the management in this regard amounts to unfair labour practice and victimization of the workman. It is accordingly prayed that the Tribunal be pleased to pass an award for reinstatement of the workman with full back wages and all other benefits from the date of his suspension till the date of reinstatement.

7. The employers in their written statements deny the allegation of the workman that the order of transfer of the workman was passed with a view to victimize him and that it amounts to unfair labour practice. It is denied that on account of the demand of the workman for payment of legal dues and that too regularly and also for implementation of the recommendation of the Coal Wage Board the management transferred him from the colliery to the Head Office in Calcutta. It is said that on account of fall in the risings at Bhalgora Colliery there was no necessity for having a full-time Store-keeper and accordingly that workman was transferred to the Head Office in Calcutta to prepare store accounts without affecting his wages and conditions of service. The employers allege that the transfer of a workman to any department or office of the same company is an inci-

dent of service and the transfer of the concerned workman being bona fide and for trade reasons the workman cannot challenge the legality of the same. The submission further is that the workman committed an act of misconduct in not obeying the transfer order and he has therefore been rightly dismissed from the services of the company. The prayer accordingly is to decide the reference against the workman.

8. The concerned workman was chargesheeted and was subsequently dismissed from service as he disobeyed the order of his transfer from Bhalgora Colliery to the Head Office of the company in Calcutta. At the time of hearing it was admitted that there was no specific Certified Standing Order of Bhalgora Coal Co. Limited and the employers and employee were governed by the Model Standing Orders for Coal Mining Industry. Ext. M-6 is the Model Standing Orders. Item (c) of Sub-clause (i) of Clause 17 of Model Standing Orders provides that willful insubordination or disobedience of a lawful or reasonable order of a superior amounts to misconduct for which a workman may be proceeded against for disciplinary action in a domestic departmental enquiry and if found guilty he may be suspended or fined or dismissed from service. In view of the above provision, on behalf of the employers it is submitted that the action of the concerned workman in the present case amounts to misconduct and the workman being found to be guilty of the misconduct he has rightly been dismissed from service. As pointed out above, the case of the workman is that the order of his transfer from the colliery to the Calcutta Head Office of the company was neither a lawful or reasonable order and as such his action in not complying with the said order does not amount to misconduct as envisaged in Clause 17(i)(c) of the Standing Orders. So the foremost point that arises for consideration is as to whether the order of transfer of the workman in question from Bhalgora Colliery to Calcutta Head Office of Bhalgora Coal Co. Limited was lawful order or a reasonable order. It is admitted that the workman did not comply with the order and did not join the Calcutta Office on 26-6-69 as per order contained in Ext. W-2, already referred to above.

9. On behalf of the workman it is submitted that the workman was appointed at the colliery as a Store-keeper and under the terms of appointment he could not be transferred to the Head Office of the colliery in Calcutta. The appointment letter of the workman Ext. W-7 runs as follows—

"You are hereby appointed as a Store-keeper at Bhalgora Colliery on the following terms :—

(1) .....

(2) Your services are liable to transfer to our any sister collieries.

.....".

Apparently, the appointment of the workman is at the colliery and not at any place unconnected with the colliery. In other words, his appointment related to the mining operation in the coal mine. The transfer order of the workman Ext. W-2 dated 13-6-69/18-6-69, which is the transfer order in question, recites as follows :—

'Shri V. P. Sharma,  
Store Keeper  
Bhalgora Colliery,  
P. O. Jhaira,  
Dist. Dhanbad.

Dear Sir,

Sub :—*Transfer of your services*

In continuation of this office letter No. B/F-24/AMC(K) dated April 30, 1969/May 12, 1969 this is to confirm that your services are transferred from Bhalgora Colliery to this office of the company with effect from the 26th June 1969. You should accordingly come down to Calcutta and report to the undersigned for duty at 10-30 A.M. on the 26th June 1969.

Yours faithfully,

For & on behalf of Bhalgora Coal Co. Ltd.

Sd/- Illegible, Director

This order was in confirmation with the previous order Ext. W-1 dated 30-4-69/12-5-69 which simply says that the workman is transferred from Bhalgora Colliery to the Calcutta Office of the company. Neither in Ext. W-1 nor in Ext. W-2 it is mentioned to which post in the Calcutta Office of the company the concerned workman is transferred and what is the nature of his duties in the new post.

10. The transfer order of the company from the colliery to Calcutta Office suffers from certain inherent defects which I am mentioning hereafter. The appointment of the concerned workman being at the colliery, meaning at the place where mining operation is going on, and his appointment having connection with the mining operation, he could not be transferred to the Head Office of the company situated in Calcutta without his consent. The Calcutta Office had no connection with the mining operation. Again, the transfer of the concerned workman from colliery to the Head Office amounts to the change in the condition of his service. As the workman was employed at the mine having connection with the mining operation, in case of industrial dispute between him and his employers he would raise the same before the Central Government and in a suitable case the Central Government would make reference of the same for adjudication to the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal under Industrial Disputes Act. In the case of an industrial dispute between the employees of the office of the employers in Calcutta and their employers, it is the State Government which will have jurisdiction to make reference. In this connection reference may be made to the decision of their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the case of Sirajuddin & Company and their workmen, reported in 1962(1) L.L.J. 450. In this case the industrial dispute was between the employees engaged in the Head Office of the company at Calcutta and the employers, the company having mining operations in the State of Orissa. A question was raised as to the competency of the Government making reference of the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal. Their Lordships held that the State Government was the competent Government in such a case for making reference to the Industrial Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act. Applying the principles enunciated in the said ruling to the facts of the present case it comes to this that the transfer order from the colliery to the office in Calcutta amounts to a change in the condition of service of the workman, inasmuch as so long as he was working at the colliery it was the Central Government which was the proper authority to make reference of any dispute between the workman and his employer under Industrial Disputes Act, but on transfer, in case of any such dispute, the authority to consider the industrial dispute raised and to make reference in a suitable case under Industrial Disputes Act will be the State Govt. and not the Central Govt. Thus condition in the service of the workman in the matter of having his grievance against the employers redressed in a particular manner will naturally change by the said order of transfer. The order of transfer of the workman, therefore, was not prima facie lawful nor reasonable.

11. There is another aspect which requires consideration. The transfer orders, referred to above, do not disclose to which post in the Calcutta office the workman was transferred and what would be the nature of his duties there. All that the transfer orders say is this that the workman is transferred to Calcutta Office of the company. On the basis of the said transfer orders it cannot be said that the transfer was to a post in which the nature of duties was similar to those in the post which he was holding. No doubt after the representation made by the workman on 27-6-69 as per Ext. W-3 the Director of the Company by his letter Ext. M-5 that he was required in the office in Calcutta to prepare store account of the colliery. In view of the above statement in Ext. M-5 it is submitted on behalf of the employers that this letter shall be read along with the order of transfer in question Ext. W-2 and it will then appear that the nature of duties in the new post of the workman was similar to the duties he was performing in his old post. I like to mention here that as per order of transfer Ext. W-2 the workman was to join in Calcutta Head Office on 26-6-69 and since he did not join there on that date chargesheet Ext. W-4 was issued to him on 28-6-69 for disobedience of the order of transfer and he was put on suspension with immediate effect i.e. from 28-6-69. The decision in the domestic enquiry is to be confined to the chargesheet Ext. W-4 which was framed for the alleged disobedience of the order in Ext. W-2. The subsequent statement with respect to the point under consideration contained in Ext. M-5, stated above, is irrelevant to

the chargesheet. By the order of transfer contained in Ext. W-2 there was no information to the workman, either directly or by implication, what was the nature of duties attached to the post to which he was transferred. In such a circumstance, the non-compliance of the order in Ext. W-2 will not, in my opinion, amount to disobedience of lawful or reasonable order of the superior officer.

12. In view of the discussion made above, the order of transfer of the workman from Bhalgora Colliery to Calcutta Office of the company cannot be said to be a lawful or reasonable order the disobedience of which may amount to misconduct under the Standing Order, quoted above. The Enquiry Officer in the domestic enquiry has not directed his attention to this aspect of the matter while giving his finding in that enquiry. The defects pointed out above are inherent defects in the charge itself and accordingly the Tribunal will be right in interfering with the finding recorded by the Enquiry Officer in the domestic enquiry and the order passed by the employers on the basis of the finding in that enquiry.

13. The case of the workman in the written statement is that he had made complaint of irregular and less payment to the employees by the employers and lastly he made also demand for implementation of the recommendation of the Coal Wage Board and on account of all these he was transferred to Calcutta Office to victimize him. The employers in their written statement have denied these facts and allege that as there was fall in the raisings in Bhalgora colliery the concerned workman was transferred as there was no necessity of having a Store-keeper any further. There is no evidence on the side of the workman to show that there was less payment or irregular payment to the workmen of the colliery including the workman himself. However, the workman (WW-1) in his examination-in-chief states that he made a demand before the authorities of the colliery for implementation of the recommendation of the Coal Wage Board. The employers have examined MW-1 Sri G. L. Goswami who has been working in the colliery for the last 30 years and is at present working as Cashier in that colliery. He does not deny the statement of the workman in his evidence that he made demand for implementation of the recommendation of the Coal Wage Board. In this connection reference may also be made to the statement of the workman in his cross-examination in this regard. He states that there were 4 or 5 monthly paid employees in Bhalgora colliery and he was one out of them and out of those 4 to 5 monthly paid employees only one employee got wages according to the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board. This fact is also not challenged by the employers. It seems, therefore, probable that the other workmen including the concerned workman would make demand of wages according to the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board, especially when one of their colleagues was given wage by the employers according to Wage Board recommendations. I accept the statement of the workman that he did make demand of payment of wages to him before his employers according to the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board. This fact has to be kept in mind while considering the justness of the reason assigned by the employers in transferring the concerned workman from the colliery to the Calcutta Office of the company. The statement of MW-1 in examination-in-chief is that before 1969 the raising from Bhalgora Colliery was 100 tubs of coal per day and the raising became 15 to 20 tubs from 1969 and onwards. His statement in cross-examination is as follows :—

"In 1969 when the raising went down from the colliery the maintenance works, namely pumping, packing, stowing and other safety works, were being carried out. There was and is bi-hive coke-oven in that colliery. All these were in continued operation even when the raising came down. The store materials required for carrying this work used to be issued from the colliery stores. The Store-keeper of Bhalgora Colliery used to receive and issue."

The concerned workman was working as Store-keeper and from his evidence it appears that the only staff in the stores at the colliery was he himself and one store mazdoor. Apparently, as appears from the evidence of MW-1, referred to above, there were sufficient works of the Store-keeper at the Bhalgora colliery when the concerned workman was transferred. In my opinion, the reason for transfer given by the employers is unacceptable and I do not consider it to be sufficient. In other words, there was no apparent reason in justification of the transfer except the reason given by the workman that when he made demand of the implementation of

the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board with respect to himself and other workmen he was transferred from the colliery. This amounts to unfair labour practice and the act of victimization of the workman on the part of employers. On this ground also the order of dismissal of the workman must be set aside.

14. In view of what I have held above, the finding of the Enquiry Officer on the charge aforesaid in the domestic enquiry and the order of the management dismissing the workman from service are set aside. My answer to the first part of the reference, therefore, is that the action of the management of Bhalgora colliery of M/s. Bhalgora Coal Co. Limited, P.O. Jharia, Dhanbad in dismissing Sri Ved Prakash Sharma, Store-keeper with effect from the 6th August, 1969 is not justified.

15. The question that now arises for consideration is what relief the workman is entitled to. I have already said above that the workman was put under suspension with effect from 28-6-69 and subsequently he was dismissed from service with effect from 6-8-69. In view of my answer to the first part of the reference the concerned workman is entitled to be reinstated in the post he was dismissed from with full back wages from 28-6-69, besides all other benefits, till the date of his reinstatement and I order accordingly.

16. In the earlier part of the award I have already pointed out that by virtue of the provisions of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 (No. 36 of 1972) the colliery in question vested in the Central Government and then in Bharat Coking Coal Company Ltd., during the pendency of the present reference. The outgoing employers, namely Bhalgora Coal Company Limited, therefore, cannot now implement the present award so far as the re-instatement of the workman is concerned. On behalf of the workman the submission is that the Bharat Coking Coal Limited is liable to implement the award with regard to reinstatement of the workman and also payment of back wages. The submission on behalf of Bharat Coking Coal Limited on the other hand, is that for the wrongful action of past employers they cannot be liable for implementation of the award.

17. In this connection reference may be made to Section 17(1) of the Nationalisation Act which provides, inter-alia, that every person who is a workman within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act and has been, immediately before the appointed day, in the employment of a coking coal mine, shall become on and from the appointed day an employee of the Central Government or, as the case may be, of the Government Company on the same terms and conditions and with the same rights as would have been admissible to him, if the rights to the coking coal mine would not have transferred to, and vested in the Central Government or the Government Company. The order of dismissal of the concerned workman being found to be wrongful, he will be deemed to be in the employ in the colliery in question at the time he was dismissed from service and all along thereafter. He will be deemed to be in the employ in the colliery immediately before the appointed day since when the colliery in question vested in the Central Government and then in Bharat Coking Coal Limited. Thus in view of the above provisions in the Nationalisation Act the concerned workman will be deemed to be the employee of the Central Government and then of Bharat Coking Coal Limited with effect from the appointed day. Under Section 3(a) of this Nationalisation Act 'Appointed day' means 1st day of May, 1972. It must, accordingly, be held that the concerned workman is an employee of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, therefore, must implement this award with respect to the re-instatement of the concerned workman. So far as the award relating to payment of back wages etc., is concerned, in view of the provisions in Section 9(1) of the Nationalisation Act, the liability of the outgoing employers, namely Bhalgora Coal Company Limited is from 28-6-69 to 30-4-72 and for the subsequent period from 1-5-72 upto the date of reinstatement the liability is that of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The concerned workman will report for duty and Bharat Coking Coal Limited will re-instate him within 60 days from the date of publication of this award.

This is my award. Let the award be submitted to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

B. S. TRIPATHI, Presiding Officer.  
[No. 2/187/69-LR(I)]  
P. R. NAYAR, Dy. Secy.

### प्रादेश

नई दिल्ली, 27 मई, 1974

का० प्रा० 1485—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इसके उपा-  
बद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मुम्बई पत्तन न्याम के प्रबन्ध-  
तन्त्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक  
विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्दे-  
शित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14)  
की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का  
प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की  
धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (गं० 2)  
मुम्बई को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करती है।

### अनुसूची

"क्या मुम्बई पत्तन न्याम कर्मचारी संघ की यह मांग कि बुचर,  
द्वीप स्थित धूम कक्षों से चलन हेमलों का ट्राम्बे स्थित पाइप लाइन  
अनुभाग से चलन हेमल के साथ कालिकत हेरफेर किया जाना  
चाहिये, न्यायोचित है और उसे कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये।"

[सं० एन-31011/2/74-पी एण्ड डी]

### ORDER

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1974

**S.O. 1485.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion  
that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in  
relation to the management of Bombay Port Trust and their  
workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule  
hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desir-  
able to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by  
clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial  
Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Govern-  
ment hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication  
to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, (No. 2),  
Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union's  
demand that the Hamals attached to the smoke  
rooms at Butcher Island should be periodically  
rotated with the Hamal attached to the oil pipe line  
section at Trombay is justified and should be im-  
plemented."

[No. L-31011/2/74-P&D]

### प्रादेश

का० प्रा० 1486—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध  
अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मुम्बई पत्तन न्याम के प्रबन्धतन्त्र  
से संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद  
विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये  
निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14)  
की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों  
का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की  
धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (गं०  
2) मुम्बई को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करती है।

### अनुसूची

"क्या यह मांग कि कर्मचारियों, जिसमें फिल्टर, नौगतीज और मजदूर  
सम्मिलित हैं और जिनकी संख्या 58 के लगभग है और जो दो पारियों  
में काम कर रहे हैं तथा जिन्हें बुचर द्वीप पर तेल पाइप लाइन और  
मध्युक्त उपस्कर के प्रचालन और अक्षरक्षण/सम्भाल कार्य समन्वित  
किए गए हैं, के समूह का ऐसा कर्मचारी जिसमें फिल्टर, नौगतीज और मजदूर  
सम्मिलित हैं और जिनकी संख्या 17 के लगभग है और जो केवल दिन  
पारी में ही काम करते हैं तथा जिन्हें बुचर द्वीप पर डोल्फिन, अग्नि  
हाईड्रेंट पाइप लाइन, मार्ग निर्देशक बत्तिया, तमकीन अल पाइप हाऊस  
और अन्य यांत्रिक उपस्कर के अक्षरक्षण/सम्भाल कार्य समन्वित किए  
गए हैं, के समूह के साथ कालिकत हेरफेर किया जाना चाहिये, न्यायोचित  
है? यदि ऐसा हो तो, ऐसा हेरफेर किस प्रकार लागू किया जाना  
चाहिये?"

[सं० एन-31011/3/74-पी एण्ड डी]

### ORDER

**S.O. 1486.**—Whereas the Central Government is of  
opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employ-  
ers in relation to the Management of Bombay Port Trust  
and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the  
Schedule hereto annexed.

And whereas, the Central Government considers it desir-  
able to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by  
clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial  
Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government  
hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central  
Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Bombay, constituted  
under section 7A of the said Act.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand that the group of workmen  
comprising Filtrors, Nowganees and Mazdoors,  
numbering about 58 and working in two shifts and  
assigned to operational and maintenance/repairs  
duties on Oil Pipe Lines and associated equip-  
ment at Butcher Island should be periodically  
rotated with the group of workmen comprising  
Filtrors, Nowganees and Mazdoors, numbering about  
17 and working only in the day shift and assigned  
to maintenance/repairs of dolphins, fire hydrant  
pipe lines, navigational lights, salt water pump-house  
and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island  
is justified? If so, how should such rotation be  
effected?"

[No. L-31011/3/74-P&D]

नई दिल्ली, 31 मई, 1974

का० प्रा० 1487.—यतः मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन)  
स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिए कनिष्ठ प्रारूप स्कीम, डाक कर्मकार  
(नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की  
उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथापेक्षित, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम और पुन-  
र्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० प्रा०  
1450, तारीख 9 मई, 1973 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2,  
खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 19 मई, 1973 के पृष्ठ 1897 पर  
प्रकाशित की गई थी, जिसमें उन सभी व्यक्तियों से जिनका उससे प्रभा-  
विता होता संभाव्य था राजपत्र में इसके प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास  
की अवधि की समाप्ति तक आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे;

और यतः उक्त राजपत्र जनता की 19 मई, 1973 को उपलब्ध  
करा दिया गया था;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त प्राकल्प पर जनता से कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) द्वितीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1974 है ।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी ।

2. मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1965 में—

(i) खण्ड 18 के उपखण्ड (1) की मद (ग) में, “60 वर्ष” शब्द और शब्द के स्थान पर “58 वर्ष” शब्द और शब्द रखे जाएंगे ;

(ii) खण्ड 18 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खण्ड अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“18-क, सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु—स्कीम के अन्तर्गत किसी भी कर्मकार की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 58 वर्ष होगी :

परन्तु जहाँ कर्मकारों के किसी प्रवर्ग के लिए सेवानिवृत्ति की विद्यमान आयु 60 वर्ष है वहाँ उस प्रवर्ग में वर्तमान पदाधारियों के लिए यह परिपाटी बनी रहेगी ।”

[फा० सं० बी-13017/8/71-पी एण्ड डी]

New Delhi, the 31st May, 1974

**S.O. 1487.**—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), at page 1897 of the Gazette of India, Part-II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 19th May, 1973 under the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 1450, dated the 9th May, 1973 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette ;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 19th May, 1973 ;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, namely :—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This scheme may be called the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1974.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, -

(i) in item (c) of sub-clause (1) of clause 18, for the figures and word “60 years” the figures and word “58 years” shall be substituted ;

(ii) after clause 18 the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“18-A. **Age of retirement.**—The age of retirement of any worker under the Scheme shall be 58 years :

Provided that where the existing age of retirement for any category of workers is 60 years that practice shall continue for the present incumbents in that category.”

[F. No. V-13017/8/71-P&D]

**का० ग्रा० 1488.**—यतः मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 में संशोधन करने के लिए कतिपय प्राकल्प स्कीम डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथापेक्षित, भारत सरकार के भूत-पूर्व श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और राजगार विभाग) की अधि-सूचना सं० का० ग्रा० 1151, तारीख 9 मई, 1973 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 19 मई, 1973 के पृष्ठ 1897-98 पर प्रकाशित की गई थी, जिसमें उन सभी व्यक्तियों से जिनका उसमें प्रभावित होना संभाव्य था, राजपत्र में इसके प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे ;

और यतः उक्त राजपत्र जनता को 19 मई, 1973 को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त प्राकल्प पर जनता से कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा

(1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) तृतीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1974 है ।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होगी ।

2. मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 में,—

(i) खण्ड 9 के उपखण्ड (1) की मद (i) में, “60 वर्ष” शब्द और शब्द के स्थान पर “58 वर्ष” शब्द और शब्द रखे जाएंगे ;

(ii) खण्ड 9 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खण्ड अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“9ग, सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु—यस स्कीम के अधीन किसी कर्मकार की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 58 वर्ष होगी :

परन्तु जहाँ कर्मकारों के किसी प्रवर्ग के लिए सेवानिवृत्ति की विद्यमान आयु 60 वर्ष है वहाँ उस प्रवर्ग में वर्तमान पदाधारियों के लिए यह परिपाटी बनी रहेगी ।”

[फा० सं० बी-13017/8/72-पी एण्ड डी]

बी० शंकर शिखर, अवर सचिव

**S.O. 1488.**—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 1897-98 of the Gazette of India, part-II section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 19th May, 1973 under the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S. O. 1451, dated the 9th May, 1973 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette ;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 19th May, 1973 ;

And whereas the no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957 namely :—

**1. Short title and commencement.**—(1) This scheme may be called the Madras unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1974.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**2. In the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957,—**

(i) in item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, for the figures and word "60 years" the figures and word "58 years" shall be substituted ;

(ii) after clause 9B the following Clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"9C : Age of retirement.—The age of retirement of any worker under the Scheme shall be 58 years ;

Provided that where the existing age of retirement for any category of workers is 60 years, that practice shall continue for the present incumbents in that category".

[F. No. V. 13017/8/72-P&D]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 मई, 1974

**का० आ० 1488.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 अप्रैल 1972 से मैसर्स आनन्द ट्रेडर्स, 1180 बुधवार पेठ, पो० बा० 590 पूना-2 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिश्चित करती है।

[सं० एम० 35018 (125)/73-पी०एफ० 2(ii)]

New Delhi, the 21st May, 1974

**S.O. 1489.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 1st day of

April, 1972 the establishment known as Messrs Anand Traders 1180, Budhwar Peth, P.B. No. 590, Poona-2 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018(125)/73-PF, II(ii)]

**का० आ० 1490**—यत्. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जगमोहन नर्सिंग होम हार्ड कोर्ट के निकट आश्रम रोड अहमदाबाद नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के अप्रैल के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(26)/74-पी०एफ०-2]

**S.O. 1490.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Jagmohan Nursing Homes, Near High Court, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of April, 1973.

[No. S. 35019(26)/74-PF, II]

**का० आ० 1490**—यत्. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इन्दिया ट्रेडिंग (कल्गास) कम्पनी, 65 अरविन्द सरानी, कलकत्ता-5 नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के दिसम्बर के इक्कीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(3)/74-पी०एफ०-2(i)]

**S.O. 1491.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as the India Trading (Calgas) Company, 65 Arvind Sarani, Calcutta-5 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1973.

[No. S. 35017(3)/74-PF. II(i)]

का० आ० 1492—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् इन्डिया ट्रेडिंग (कल्गस) कम्पनी, 65 अरविन्द सरनी, कलकत्ता-5 नामक स्थापन को 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 से उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एम० 35017(3)/74-पी० एफ०-2 (ii)]

S.O. 1492.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 31st day of December, 1973 the establishment known as the India Trading (Calgas) Company, 65, Arvind Sarani, Calcutta-5 for the purpose of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017(3)/74-PF. II(ii)]

का० आ० 1493—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स रिक्रिफिट कॉर्पोरेशन 209 जी० वी० एम० औद्योगिक बसाहट ओधव, अहमदाबाद नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये ;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के जून के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(13)/74-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1493.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rikrit Corporation, 209 G.V.M. Audyogic Vasahat, Odhav, Ahmedabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June, 1973.

[No. S. 35019(13)/74 PF. II]

का० आ० 1494—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स रोहित पेपर मार्ट, रोहित चैम्बरस, पारसी बाजार, सेंट फोर्ट, मुम्बई-400001 नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और

कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये ;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के दिसम्बर के इकतीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35018(1)/74-पी० एफ० 2(1)]

S.O. 1494.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rohit Paper Mart, Rohit Chambers, Parsi Bazar, St. Fort, Bombay-400001 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1972.

[No. S. 35018/1/74-PF. II(i)]

का० आ० 1495—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् मेसर्स रोहित पेपर मार्ट, रोहित चैम्बरस, पारसी बाजार, सेंट फोर्ट, मुम्बई-400001 नामक स्थापन को 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 से उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिये विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एम० 35018(1)/74-पी० एफ० 2(ii)]

S.O. 1495.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 31st day of December, 1972 the establishment known as Messrs Rohit Paper Mart, Rohit Chambers, Parsi Bazar, St. Fort, Bombay-400001 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018(1)/74-PF. II(ii)]

का० आ० 1496—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स एक्स एल प्रेसिंग्स म्यूडिकल डाकटर पैरामेडिकल केरल नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये ;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के अगस्त के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(143)/73-पी० एफ० 2]



**S.O. 1496.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs LXL Pressings, Mudical, Post Office Perumbavoor, Kerala have agreed that the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1973.

[No. S. 35019(143)/73-PF. II]

**का० प्रा० 1497—** यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बेंडवेल ट्यूब्स 4-गाला इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, डम्पिंग रोड मुल्द, मुम्बई-80, जिसमें 2 की बीबीजान स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई-3 स्थित इसकी शाखा भी सम्मिलित है नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के नवम्बर के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35018(4)/74-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1497.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bendwel Tubes, 4-Gala Industrial Estate, Dumping Road, Mulund, Bombay-80 including its branch at 2B, Bibijan Street, Bombay-3 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1972.

[No. S. 35018(4)/74-PF. II]

**का० प्रा० 1498.**— यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स पाम्स इंडस्ट्रीज, शान्तिनगर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट यूनिट सं० 9 ग्राउण्ड पत्तोर, मुम्बई-55 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

30 GI/74—7

यह अधिसूचना 1970 के दिसम्बर के एकतीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35018/6/74-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1498.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Pams Industries, Shantinagar Industrial Estate, Unit No. 9, Ground Floor, Bombay-55 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1970.

[No. S. 35018(6)/74-PF. II]

**का० प्रा० 1499.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स स्पेयर एज आटो इण्डस्ट्रीज, थाणा स्टील हाउस, रोड नं० एल 4, एफ 28, रोड बागले इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, थाणा नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापना को लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 की जुलाई के एकतीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35018(3)/74-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1499.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Spare Age Auto Industries, Oil Seal House, Road No. L. 4, Off 28th Road, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thana have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of July, 1973.

[No. S. 35018(3)/74-PF. II]

**का० प्रा० 1500.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स आर० के० इजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन, प्लाट नं० ए० 250, रोड नं० 30 बी, बागले इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट थाणा-4 नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के अगस्त के इकतीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी।

[सं० एम० 35018(2)/74-पी०एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1500.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs R. K. Engineering Corporation, Plot No. A. 250, Road No. 30B, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thana-4 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of August, 1973.

[No. S. 35018(2)/74-PF. II]

का० आ० 1501.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स पन्ना निटिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, हीरालाल कालोनी, अश्विनी कुमार रोड, सूरत नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के दिसम्बर के इकतीसवें दिन की प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(126)/73-पी०एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1501.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Panna Knitting Industries, Hiralal Colony, Ashwini Kumar Road, Surat have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1972.

[No. S. 35019(126)/73-PF. II]

का० आ० 1502.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स ममता टाइप सेटिंग वर्क्स, सरस्वती भवन, भजोद डेरी के निकट, गोमतिपुर, अहमदाबाद नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और

कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के जनवरी के इकतीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(24)/74-पी०एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1502.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mamta Type Setting Works, Saraswati Bhavan, Near, Ajod Dairy, Gomtipur, Ahmedabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of January, 1972.

[No. S. 35019(24)/74-PF. II]

का० आ० 1503.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स इलाल इंडस्ट्रीज, लक्ष्मीविजय होजरी मिल कम्पाउन्ड, नरोदा रोड, अहमदाबाद नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के अगस्त के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी।

[सं० एम० 35019/20/74-पी०एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1503.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Dalal Industries, Laxmivijay Hosiery Mill Compound, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1972.

[S. 35019(20)/74-PF. II]

का० आ० 1504.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेडिंग सिन्डिकेट, 33-ब्राबोर्न रोड, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 के अक्टूबर के इकतीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(67)/73-म०न० 2]

**S.O. 1504.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Hindustan Trading Syndicate 33, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of October, 1971.

[No. S. 35017(67)/73-PF. II]

का० आ० 1505.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जेवरचन्द रतनजी स्टोन क्रशर, पंचेश्वर रोड, जूनागढ़ नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के जून के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(128)/73-पी०एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1505.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Zazerchand Ratanji Stone Crusher, Pancheshwar Road, Junagadh have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June, 1973.

[No. S. 35019(128)/73-PF. II]

का० आ० 1506.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स संगुइन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 172/13, मधुसूदन पाल चौधरी लेन, हावड़ा नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के अप्रैल के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(8)/74-पी०एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1506.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sanguine Engineering Works, 172/13, Madhusudan Pal Choudhary Lane, Howrah have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of April, 1973.

[No. S. 35017(8)/74-PF. II]

का० आ० 1507.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बुक्स एण्ड पेरिऑडिकल्स डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग कम्पनी, ग्लोब थियेटर बिल्डिंग (फर्स्ट फ्लोर), 7ई-लिनडसे स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-16 नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 की मई के इकतीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(13)/74-पी०एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1507.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Books and Periodicals Distributing Company, Globe Theatre Buildings (1st Floor), 7E Lindsay Street, Calcutta-16 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of May, 1972.

[No. S. 35017(13)/74-PF. II]

का० प्रा० 1508—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स आनन्द ट्रेडर्स, 1180, बुधवार पेट, पो० बा० 590, पूना-2 नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के अप्रैल के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी ।

[सं० एम० 35018(125)/73-पी०एफ० 2(1)]

**S.O. 1508.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Anand Traders, 1180, Budhwar Petht Post Box No. 590, Poona-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1972.

[No. S. 35018(125)/73-PF. II(i)]

6 जून, 1974

का० प्रा० 1509—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स पिट्रोडा यूटिलिटी इंडस्ट्रीज, रेलवे साइडिंग के सामने, वाधवानगिरी, जिला सुरेन्द्रनगर नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध को उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के अप्रैल, के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(112)/73-पी० एफ० 2)]

New Delhi, the 6th June, 1974

**S.O. 1509.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Pitroda Utility Industries, Opposite Railway Siding Wadhwan City, District-Surendra Nagar have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of April, 1973.

[No. S. 35019(112)/73-PF. II]

का० प्रा० 1510.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स सुरेख बुक बाइंडिंग वर्क्स सरस्वती भवन आजाद डेरी के निकट, गोमतीपुर, अहमदाबाद नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापना को लागू किये जाने चाहिये ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के जनवरी के दसवीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(23)/74-पी०एफ०-2]

**S.O. 1510.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Surekh Book Binding Works, Saraswati Bhavan, Near Ajod Dairy, Gomtipur Ahmedabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of January, 1972.

[No. S. 35019(23)/74-PF. III]

का० प्रा० 1511—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स विकास प्रिन्टरी, सरस्वती भवन, निकट अजोद डेरी, गोमतीपुर, अहमदाबाद नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 की जनवरी के दसवीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(21)/74-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1511.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Vikas Printory, Saraswati Bhavan, Near Ajad Dairy Gomtipur, Ahmedabad, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central

Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of January, 1972.

[No. S. 35019(21)/74-PF. II]

**का० आ० 1512**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रोकास्ट सेल्स, इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 12 सी स्टीफन हाऊस, 4, बी० बी० डी० बाग, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के मार्च, के इकतीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी ।

[सं० एम० 35017(11)/74-पी० एफ० 2(I)]

**S.O. 1512**.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Electrocast Sales India Private Limited, 12C, Stephen House, 4, B.B.D. Bag, Calcutta-1 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of March, 1972.

[No. S. 35017(11)/74-PF. II(i)]

**का० आ० 1513**—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रोकास्ट सेल्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 12 सी, स्टीफन हाऊस-1, बी० बी० डी० बाग, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन को 31 मार्च, 1972 से उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिये विनिर्दिष्ट करती है ।

[सं० एम० 35017(11)/74-पी० एफ० 2(II)]

**S.O. 1513**.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 31st day of March, 1972 the establishment known as Messrs Electrocast Sales India Private Limited, 12C Stephen House 4, B.B.D. Bag, Calcutta-1 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017(11)/74-PF. II(ii)]

**का० आ० 1514**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मुम्बई फोल्डिंग वर्क्स, संकडी शेरी, अहमदाबाद नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के दिसम्बर, के इकतीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(11)/74-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1514**.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bombay Folding Works, Sankadi Sheri, Ahmedabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1972.

[No. S. 35019(11)/74-PF. II]

**का० आ० 1515**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मारलिज कैफेटेरिया 3, ग्रेस एस्टेट, मार्गाओ, गोवा नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम, की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के अप्रैल, के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी ।

[सं० एम० 35018(20)/74-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1515**.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Marliz Cafeteria, 3, Grace Estate, Margao, Goa, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1973.

[No. S. 35018(20)/74-PF. II]

क्रा० आ० 1516.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स कनोरिया इन्वेस्टमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 9, ब्राबोर्न रोड, फिफ्थ फ्लोर, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के जून के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(21)/74-पी० एफ० 2(i)]

**S.O. 1516.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kanoria Investments Pvt. Ltd., 9, Brabourne Road, 5th Floor Calcutta-1 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June, 1972.

[No. S. 35017(21)/74-PF. II(i)]

क्रा० आ० 1517.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 30 जून, 1972 से मैसर्स कनोरिया इन्वेस्टमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 9, ब्राबोर्न रोड, फिफ्थ फ्लोर, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एम० 35017(21)/74-पी० एफ० 2(ii)]

**S.O. 1517.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 30th June, 1972, the establishment known as Messrs Kanoria Investments Private Limited, 9, Brabourne Road, 5th Floor, Calcutta-1, for the purpose of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017(21)/74-PF. II(ii)]

क्रा० आ० 1518.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स भारत कामर्स विद्यालय समिति, पोस्ट आफिस बिरलाग्राम, नागदा (मध्य प्रदेश) नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम, की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1974 की मई, के इक्कीसवे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(37)/74-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1518.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bharat Commerce Vidyalaya Samiti, Post Office Birlagram, Nagda, Madhya Pradesh have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall come into force on the thirtyfirst day of May, 1974.

[No. S. 35019(37)/74-PF. II(i)]

क्रा० आ० 1519.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 31 मई, 1974 से मैसर्स भारत कामर्स विद्यालय समिति, पो० आ० बिरलाग्राम, नागदा (मध्य प्रदेश) नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एम० 35019(37)/74-पी० एफ० 2(ii)]

**S.O. 1519.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 31st May, 1974, the establishment known as Messrs Bharat Commerce Vidyalaya Samiti, P.O. Birlagram, Nagda (Madhya Pradesh) for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019(37)/74-PF. II(ii)]

क्रा० आ० 1520.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स इकुनहा पिन्नाई मास कम्प्यूनिकेशन्स, लिमिटेड, एलीमियम मैन्-यन, वाल्टन रोड, मुम्बई-1 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के मार्च, के इक्कीसवे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35018(8)/74-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1520.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs dachnha Pillai Mass Communications, Private Limited, Flyium Mansion, Walton Road, Bombay-1 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of March, 1973.

[No. S. 35018(8)/74-PF. III]

**क्र० आ० 1521.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स एमको एस्टा कैपेसिटर लिमिटेड, प्लॉट नं० 11, कालवा इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, थाना, बेलापुर रोड, कालवा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के जून, के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35018(21)/74-पी०एफ० 2]

**S.O. 1521.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Emco Esta Capacitors Limited, Plot No. 11, Kalwa Industrial Area, Thana, Belapur Road, Kalwa have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June, 1973.

[No. S. 35018(24)/74-PF. III]

**क्र० आ० 1522.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स फाल्शन तालुक सहकारी खरीदी विक्री संघ लिमिटेड, मारवाड़ पेट, जैन मन्दिर, के सामने फाल्शन जिला मतारा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1973 के मार्च, के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35018(21)/74-पी०एफ० 2(i)]

**S.O. 1522.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Phaltan Taluka Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh Limited, Marwad Peth, Opposite Jain Mandir, Phaltan, District Satara have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of March, 1972.

[No. S. 35018(21)/74-PF. II(i)]

**क्र० आ० 1523.**—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक आंच कर लेने के पश्चात् मैसर्स फाल्शन तालुक सहकारी खरीदी विक्री संघ लिमिटेड, मारवाड़ पेट, जैन मन्दिर के सामने, फाल्शन, जिला मतारा नामक स्थापन को 1 मार्च, 1972 से उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एम० 35018(21)/74-पी०एफ० 2(ii)]

दलजीत सिंह, उप सचिव

**S.O. 1523.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 1st March, 1972, the establishment known as Messrs Phaltan Taluka Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh Limited, Marwad Peth, Opposite Jain Mandir, Phaltan, District Satara for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018(21)/74-PF. II(ii)]

DAIJIT SINGH, Deputy Secy.

### पूति और पुनर्वास संस्थालय (पुनर्वास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 मई, 1974

**क्र०आ० 1524.**—निष्कांत सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 की 31) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा क्षेत्रीय बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय में सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी, श्री डी० सी० चौधरी को उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत सहायक अभिरक्षक, निष्कांत सम्पत्ति को सौंपे गये कार्यों को निष्पादित करने के लिये निष्कांत सम्पत्ति के सहायक अभिरक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करने है।

[संख्या 15/4/74-विशेष सस/एम० एस०-4(ii)]

## MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1974

**S.O. 1524.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. C. Chaudhary, Assistant Settlement Officer in the Office of the Regional Settlement Commission (Central), New Delhi as Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon such Custodian by or under the said Act.

[No. 15/4/74. Spl. Cell/SS IV(ii)]

नई दिल्ली, 25 मई, 1974

**क्र० प्र० 1525.**—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर एवं पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 की 44) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा क्षेत्रीय बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय में सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी श्री बी० पी० मैथानी को उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत प्रबंध अधिकारियों को सौंपे गये कार्यों को निष्पादित करने के लिये प्रबन्ध अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 15 (4)/74 विशेष सेल/एस०एस०-1]

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1974

**S.O. 1525.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (No. 44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. P. Maitani, Assistant Settlement Officer in the Office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner (Central), New Delhi as Managing Officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act.

[No. 15(4)/74-Spl. Cell/SS. IV]

नई दिल्ली, 28 मई, 1974

**क्र० प्र० 1526.**—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर और पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 की 44) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा क्षेत्रीय बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त, नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय में सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी श्री जी० एम० मंसूफ को तत्काल प्रभाव से उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत बन्दोबस्त अधिकारियों को सौंपे गये कार्यों को निष्पादित करने के लिये क्षेत्रीय बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय में बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करने है।

[संख्या 15/4/74-विशेष सेल/एस०एस०-4(i)]

New Delhi, the 28th May, 1974

**S.O. 1526.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of Displaced Persons (Compensa-

tion & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (No. 44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. S. Masand Assistant Settlement Officer in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi as Settlement Officer in the Office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act with immediate effect.

[No. 15/4/74. Spl. Cell/SS IV(i)]

नई दिल्ली, 3 जून, 1974

**क्र० प्र० 1527.**—निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 की 31) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन श्रम और पुनर्वास विभाग (पुनर्वास विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या 5(6)/ए०आर०जी०/66-प्रशासन सेल दिनांक 7 अगस्त, 1972 का अतिक्रमण करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत गुजरात राज्य में निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में अभिरक्षक को सौंपे गए कार्यों को निष्पादित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा श्रीमती कुसुम प्रसाद, निदेशक, पुनर्वास विभाग को अभिरक्षक के रूप में तथा श्री गुलाब एल० अजवानी, बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (पी०) को तत्काल प्रभाव से निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति के अनिवार्य अभिरक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 15(2)/74-विशेष सेल/एस०एस०-4]

डी० एन० असीजा, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd June, 1974

**S.O. 1527.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) No. 5(6)/ARG/66-Adm. Cell dated the 7th August, 1972, the Central Government hereby appoints Smt. Kusum Prasad, Director in the Department of Rehabilitation as the Custodian and Shri Gulab L. Ajwani, Settlement Commissioner (P) as the Additional Custodian of Evacuee Property for the State of Gujarat for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on the Custodian by or under the said Act in respect of evacuee properties in that State with immediate effect.

[No. 15(2)/74-Spl. Cell/SSIV.]

D. N. ASHA, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 27 मई, 1974

**क्र० प्र० 1528.**—निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 की 31) की धारा 55 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महाभिरक्षक इसके द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा उसके राजस्व तथा वन विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या ई० बी० पी० 1071/7505/आई०सी०(1) दिनांक 22 फरवरी, 1974 द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सरकार के लिये नियुक्त सहायक महाभिरक्षक को महाभिरक्षक की निम्नलिखित शक्तियाँ सौंपने हैं :—

- (1) अधिनियम की धारा (6) (2) के अन्तर्गत आने वाली शक्तियाँ।



(2) अधिनियम की धारा 24 तथा 27 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली शक्तियाँ :

(3) अधिनियम की धारा 10(2)(0) के अन्तर्गत किसी निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति को हस्तांतरण करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की शक्तियाँ ।

(4) निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति प्रशासन (केन्द्रीय) विनियम, 1950 के नियम 30-ए के अन्तर्गत मामलों के हस्तांतरण की शक्तियाँ ।

[संख्या 1/42/विशेष सेल/एस०एस०-4/71]

न० वे० सुन्दररामन, महा अभिरक्षक

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1974

**S.O. 1528.**—The Custodian General in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950), hereby delegate to the Assistant Custodian General for the State of Maharashtra appointed by the Government of Maharashtra under Revenue and Forests Department notification No. EVP/1071/75051/IC(1) dated the 22nd February, 1974, the following powers of the Custodian General :—

- (1) Powers under section (6) (2) of the Act.
- (2) Powers under Sections 24 and 27 of the Act.
- (3) Powers of approval of transfer of any evacuee property under Section 10(2) (0) of the Act.
- (4) Power of transfer of cases under Rule 30A of the Administration of Evacuee Property (Central) Rules, 1950

[No. 1/42/Spl. Cell/SSIV/71]

N. V. SUNDARARAMAN, Custodian General

